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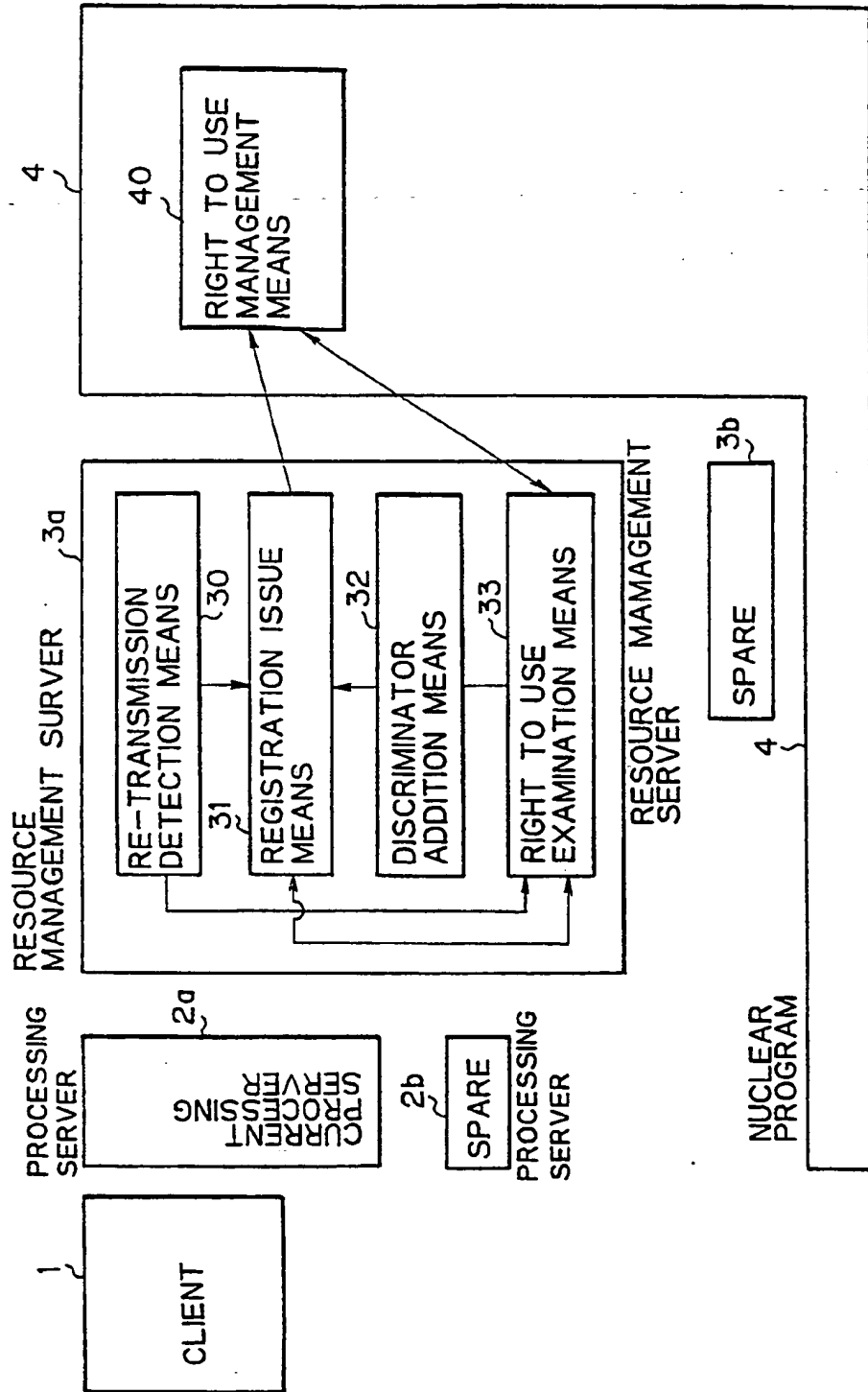
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(54) **An issue processing system for a right to use a resource.**

(57) The system operates in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method providing a current processing server (2a) and a spare processing server (2b). The resource management server includes: a re-transmission examination unit (30) for examining a message from the processing server (2a) and determining whether it is a re-transmitted message, based on a discriminator attached to the message for requesting acquirement of the right to use the resource; a discriminator addition unit (32) for adding the discriminator to the message for requesting the right to use to be issued when that right to use is registered; and a right to use the examination unit (33) for examining whether the message is already registered based on a previous message for the re-transmission by referring to the discriminator attached by the discriminator addition unit when the message indicates the re-transmission message based on the detection of the re-transmission examination unit. When the examination unit judges that the right to use is already registered, the above registered right to use is invalidated; a new right to use is then registered into the nuclear program (4) and the new right to use is issued to the processing server (2b).

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Fig. 8



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method. More particularly, it relates to a system for rapidly processing an issue operation of a right to use a resource from a spare processing server to a resource management server in a data processing system employing a fault-tolerant method.

2. Description of the Related Art

In a data processing system, a global service program is provided for controlling all resources in the system, and a predetermined service is provided to an application program with reference to filed information in accordance with a processing of the global service program. In general, the global service program has a current system and a spare system to employ a fault-tolerant method. According to this fault-tolerant method, the application program does not detect the crash of the global service program. In this fault-tolerant method, it is necessary for the spare global service program to rapidly open the file when the crash occurs in the current global program.

That is, in the fault-tolerant method, there are provided a current processing server and a spare processing server in the system to take a countermessure for an accident (for example, crash of a software in the current server) so that it is possible to continuously offer the service to the client. For example, when the accident occurs in the current processing server, the processing operations rapidly transferred from the current processing server to the spare processing server.

There are, however, some problems in the system employing the global service program, as explained hereinafter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided an issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method which provides a current processing server and a spare processing server, each processing server performs a predetermined data processing requested from client based on a resource acquired by a current resource management server, and the predetermined data processing is transferred from the current processing server to the spare processing server based on a command of a transfer from nuclear program when a crash occurs in the current process-

ing server. The resource management server includes:

a re-transmission examination unit for examining whether or not a message from the processing server is a re-transmitted message, based on a discriminator attached to the message for requesting acquirement of the right to use the resource;

a discriminator addition unit for adding the discriminator to the message for requesting the right to use to be issued when that right to use is registered; and

a right to use examination unit for examining whether or not the message is already registered based on a previous message for the re-transmission by referring the discriminator attached to the discriminator addition unit when the message indicates the re-transmission message based on the detection of the re-transmission examination unit;

wherein, when the examination unit judges that the right to use is already registered, the above registered right to use is invalidated, and the new right to use is registered into the nuclear program and the new right to use is issued to the processing server.

In a preferred embodiment, the discriminator transmitted from the processing server to the resource management server is discriminated in accordance with a one-to-one discriminator and a re-transmission number discriminator for counting the number of the re-transmission, and the re-transmission examination unit judges whether the message is the re-transmitted message based on the re-transmission count discriminator.

In a preferred embodiment, the one-to-one discriminator is uniformly constituted by a multi-discriminator and an issue number counting discriminator, the multi-discriminator being multiplexedly used for the request of acquirement of the same resource, and issue number counting discriminator indicates the number of issues of the multi-discriminator.

In accordance with the other aspect of the present invention, there is provided an issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method which provides a current service producing unit and a spare service producing unit, each service producing unit performing a predetermined data processing requested from a data processing unit based on an access processing unit, and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current service producing unit to the spare service producing unit based on a command of a transfer from a supervisor when a crash occurs in the current service producing means, the system includes:

a discriminator allocating unit for allocating the same discriminator to the current and spare service producing units; and

a discriminator informing unit for informing the

discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating unit to the access processing unit for processing a file access when the service producing unit issues the file opening request,

wherein the access processing unit manages the discriminator until the withdrawal of the opening environment is completed, the discriminator being informed from the current service producing unit at the timing of the file opening request therefrom, further, when the access processing unit manages the same discriminator as that of at the time of the file opening request based on the spare service producing unit, the opening environment defined by the discriminator is forcibly withdrawn;

In a preferred embodiment, the discriminator allocating unit allocates the same discriminator to both service producing means when the current and spare service producing means are started.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view explaining a fault-tolerant method by using message re-transmission in a conventional art;

Fig. 2A and 2B are flowcharts for explaining the operation of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view explaining an issue processing of a right to use;

Figs. 4 to 7 are views explaining problems in a conventional art;

Fig. 8 is a basic block diagram of an issue processing system according to one aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a view for explaining processing steps of the structure shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is one example of a discriminator according to the present invention;

Figs. 12A and 12B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in a file name server;

Figs. 13A and 13B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in a nuclear program;

Figs. 14A and 14B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in a file management server;

Fig. 15 is a view for explaining the processing operation in the system shown in Fig. 10;

Fig. 16 is a schematic block diagram of a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerance method;

Fig. 17 is a view explaining the processing operation when the crash occurs in the current GS2;

Fig. 18 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to another aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a schematic block diagram according to

one embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention shown in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a flowchart for explaining the processing operation in the file GS4; and

Fig. 21 is a view for explaining the processing operation according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before describing the preferred embodiments, a explanation is given of a conventional art and its problem.

Figure 1 is a view for explaining a fault-tolerant method by using message re-transmission, and Figures 2A and 2B are flowcharts for explaining the operation of the structure shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, reference number 1 denotes a client, 2a a current processing server, 2b a spare processing server, 3a a current resource management server, 3b a spare resource management server, and 4a nuclear program. In this system, the spare processing server 2b and the spare resource management server 3b are used when the accident (for example, crash of a program) occurs in the current system. In general, the client is provided with a means for requesting a predetermined service of the resource management server to utilize the resource, and, in general, the client is constituted by an application program. The resource management server manages the resource in order to provide the service. In this case, the processing server and the resource management server are provided by the global service program.

In a normal processing, when a message for requesting a service is generated from the client 1 (1), the processing server 2a receives the message and requests the service from the resource management server 3a (2). The resource management server 3a receives the request of the service, and examines the message to determine if it is re-transmitted message (3). Further, in a resource management server 3a, the predetermined processing is performed in accordance with the request of the service, and the resultant data of the processing is replied to the client 1 through the processing server 2a (5). In this case, the resource management server 3a defines the right to use the resource and the above steps are performed based on the right to use.

However, for example, when a crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the nuclear program 4 detects the crash and commands a transfer of the processing from the current processing server 2a to the spare processing server 2b (5'). When the spare processing server 2b receives the command from the nuclear program 4 (6'), the spare processing server 2b again requests the service to the resource management server 3a (7'). After this, the same steps are performed as explained above (8' → 9' → 10' → 11').

When the processing operation is completed in the re-transmission operation, the processing operation is replied to the processing server (10').

Further, in the above crash state, the nuclear program 4 sends a message of request to the current resource management server 3a to withdraw the right to use already issued to the crashed processing server 2a. When the resource management server 3a receives this message from the nuclear program 4, the current resource server 3a performs an operation for purging (below, purging operation) the right to use from therein based on the message requested from the nuclear program 4. When the spare processing server 2b receives the command of the transfer from the nuclear program 4, the spare processing server 2b sends the message to the resource management server 3a to acquire the right to use.

Figure 2A shows the processing operation at the current processing server and the resource management server, and Figure 2B shows the processing operation at the current server and the nuclear program. In Fig. 2A, when the current processing server 2a receives the message for requesting the service (step 1), the current processing server 2a requests the service from the resource management server (step 2). The resource management server 3a receives the request of the service (step 6), examines the message to determine whether it is a re-transmitted message and records the request of the message (step 7). When the message is a re-transmission (YES, in step 8), the resource management server 3a judges the request of the service to determine whether it is already processed (step 9). When the request of the service is already processed (YES, in step 9), the result of processing is replied to the processing server 2a (step 11). When the message is not a re-transmitted message (NO, in step 8), the resource management server performs the request of the service (step 10) and the result of the processing is replied to the processing server 2a (step 11).

Further, the current processing server detects whether the resource management server 3a is crashed (step 3), when it is crashed, the message is re-transmitted from the processing server to the resource management server 3a (step 4). When the resource management server is not crashed (NO, in step 3), the request of the service is imparted to the client 1.

In Fig. 2B, when the current processing server 2a has the processing in pending (YES, in step 2), the request of the service is re-transmitted to the resource management server 3a (step 3). Then, the processing server detects whether the resource management server is crashed (step 4), the message is re-transmitted from the processing server to the resource server when it is crashed (step 5). When the resource management server is not crashed, the request of the service is replied to the client (step 6). Further, the

nuclear program 4 detects whether or not the current processing server is crashed (step 7), the nuclear program 4 commands the transfer of the processing to the spare processing server 2b when the current processing server 2a is crashed (step 8).

Figure 3 is a view for explaining an issue processing of the right to use. As shown in the drawing, the client 1 sends the message for requesting the service to the current processing server 2a (1). When the current processing server 2a receives the message for requesting the service from the client 1, the current processing server 2a sends the message for requesting the issue of the right to use to the current resource management server 3a (2). The current resource management server 3a examines the message to determine whether it is the re-transmission message, and takes the record of the message of the request (3). The current resource management server 3a registers the right to use in accordance with the request from the processing server 2a (4), and performs the processing to be issued. The registration of the right to use is imparted to the current processing server (6), and that processing is replied from the current processing server 2a to the client 1 (7).

When the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the nuclear program 4 detects the crash and requests the purging (the purging request) of the right to use already issued to the current resource management server 3a. When the current resource management server 3a receives the purging request, the current resource management server 3a purges the corresponding right to use therefrom.

There are, however, some problems in the above conventional art as explained in detail below. In the fault-tolerant processing system based on the message re-transmission, assuming that the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the current resource management server 3a simultaneously receives two requests, i.e., the purging request for the right to use from the nuclear program 4 and the message of re-transmission for requesting the issue of the right to use from the spare processing server 2a. Accordingly, problems occur with the simultaneous reception of two requests as explained in detail hereinafter.

Figures 4 to 7 are views for explaining the problems in a conventional art.

In Fig. 4, when the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a (4'), the nuclear program 4 immediately informs the purging request of the right to use to the current resource management server 3a and detects the corresponding right to use (7, 8) so that the resource management server 3a immediately cancels the corresponding right to use (9). This is because this right to use corresponds to the first request of service from the current processing server 2a, and the corresponding right to use must be cancelled in the current resource management server 3a

since the current processing server 2a is crashed.

As shown in the drawing, when the spare processing server 2b transfers the request (6), it re-transmits the message to the resource management server 3a (7'). In this case, since the right to use is already cancelled before the current resource management server 3a receives the re-transmission of the message from the spare processing server 2b, problems do not occur if these steps occur normally. The new right to use of the re-transmission is registered in the current resource management server 3a (9'), and after registration of the new right to use, the result of the processing is imparted to the spare processing server 2b (11').

In Fig. 5, as shown in steps 6, 7, and 8', when the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a (4'), the purging request of the right to use from the nuclear program 4 is informed (7) after the current resource management server 3a receives the re-transmission of the message from the spare processing server 2a (8'). Now, a problem occurs in these steps as explained below. That is, at that time, the previous right to use is not cancelled from the current resource management server 3a. Further, the new right to use can not yet be registered in the current resource management server 3a although the current processing server is already crashed. Accordingly, the current resource management server 3a can not issue a new right to use for the spare processing server 2b.

In Fig. 6, as to the steps explained in Fig. 5, when the purging request is belatedly transmitted to the resource management server 3a (8), the new right to use is cancelled based on this purging request (9). That is, if the previous right to use is used for the re-transmission of the message from the spare processing server 2a, this right to use is cancelled by means of the purging request belatedly informed from the nuclear program 4 (9).

In Fig. 7, when the purging request is belatedly informed from the nuclear program 4 to the resource management server 3a (13), this purging request for the right to use can not be cancelled because it is unclear as to whether it is caused by the crash of the current processing server or it is caused by the client (14). Accordingly, for the spare processing server 2b which received the processing operation from the current processing server, the current resource management server 3a can not use the previous right to use since it is not cancelled.

From the above reasons, in the processing servers 2a, 2b and the resource management servers 3a, 3b which are provided as a global service program, it is difficult to simply utilize these servers as the fault-tolerant method based on the re-transmission of the message.

Accordingly, the primary object of the present invention lies in the rapid re-issue of the right to use, for the resource management server when the crash

occurs in the current processing server.

Figure 8 is basic block diagram of an issue processing system according to one aspect of the present invention. The same reference numbers used in Fig. 1 are attached to the components in this drawing. As explained above, the client 1 sends a message for requesting a service to the processing server. The processing server 2a is provided as a current server. The current processing server 2a requests the service to the resource management server, and imparts the resulting processing, which is performed in the resource management server, to the client 1. The processing server 2b is provided as a spare processing server. When the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the processing operation is transferred from the current processing server 2a to the spare processing server 2b.

The resource management server 3a is provided as a current management server. The resource management server 3a acquires the right to use from the nuclear program 4 in accordance with the request of the service and issues a corresponding right to use to the current processing server 2a. The resource management server 3b is provided as a spare management server. The resource management server 3a has a re-transmission detection means 30, a registration issue means 31, a discriminator addition means 32, and a right to use examination means 33. These means are explained in detail below. The nuclear program 4 is provided for checking the operation of the processing servers and for managing (for example, registering, cancelling, checking, etc.) the right to use. Accordingly, the nuclear program 4 has management means 40 for the right to use the resource.

The re-transmission detection means 30 examines the message to determine whether it is a re-transmitted message in accordance with a discriminator attached to the message. In this case, the message is transmitted from the current processing server 2a and includes the request for acquiring the resource. The registration issue means 31 acquires the right to use in response to the message, registers the acquired right to use in the management means 40, and issues the right to use to the current processing server 2a. Further, the registration issue means 31 cancels the registered right to use in accordance with the information from the processing server 2a and the nuclear program 4. The discriminator addition means 32 attaches the discriminator of the message to the right to use when the registration issue means 31 registers the right to use into the management means 40. The right to use examination means 33 examines the right to use to determine whether it is already issued and registered in accordance with the message of the re-transmission. This examination is performed with reference to the discriminator in the management means 40 at the time when the re-transmission detection means 30 detects that the

message is a re-transmitted one.

Figure 9 is a view for explaining the processing steps of the structure shown in Fig. 8. As explained above, when the resource management server 3a judges that the message of the request for acquiring the resource from the current processing server 2a is not the re-transmitted message in accordance with the processing at the re-transmission detection means 30, the resource management server 3a acquires the requested right to use. The resource management server 3a registers the acquired right to use into the right to use management means 40, and issues that acquired right to use to the current processing server 2a. Further, the resource management server 3a adds the discriminator corresponding to the issued message to the right to use to be registered.

When the resource management server 3a judges that the message of the request is the re-transmitted message in accordance with the processing at the re-transmission detection means 30, the resource management server 3a judges whether the corresponding right to use is registered and issued in accordance with the processing at the right to use examination means 33. When the right to use is already registered and issued, the resource management server 3a ignores the previous right to use in accordance with the processing at the registration issue means 31, and registers a new right to use after addition of the discriminator, then issues a new right to use to the spare processing server 2b.

In this case, when the right to use is not yet registered and issued, there are two causes in the crash, i.e., the crash at the resource management server itself or the crash at the current processing server itself. Accordingly, the resource management server 3a again registers the right to use after the addition of the discriminator and issues a new right to use to the spare processing server 2b.

As shown in Fig. 9, in the resource management server 3a, when the right to use is registered (4), the ID is added to the right to use (5), and, after the addition of the ID, the right to use is registered into the nuclear program 4 (6). The issue of the right to use and the result of the processing are imparted to the current processing server (7). When the crash occurs in the current processing server (4'), the processing operations transferred to the spare processing server (6') and re-transmits the request to the resource management server (7'). When the resource management server 3a receives the re-transmission of message (8'), it examines the message and determines whether it is a re-transmitted message (9'). When the message is retransmitted, the previously registered message is ignored (10') and a new right to use is registered (12'). Then the ID is added to the new right to use (13') and this right to use is registered into the nuclear program 4 (14').

Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram of an

issue processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 10, reference numbers 5a and 5b denote file name servers, and 6a and 6b denote file management servers. In this case, 5a and 6a are used as current systems, and 5b and 6b are used as spare systems. The file name server 5a has a file name management means 50. The file management server 6a has a file access management means 60, a re-transmission message examination means 61, a file right to use registration/issue means 62, an ID addition means 63, a processing examination means 64, and a file right to use invalidation means 65.

The client 1 issues the request for opening a file (below, file opening request) to the file name server 5a. The file name server 5a defines one of file management servers 6a and issues a file opening request to the defined file management server 6a. Accordingly, the file name management means 50 is provided for managing the relationship between the file name and its location.

In the file management server 6a, the file access management means 60 is provided for performing an access processing to the file. The re-transmission message detection means 61 is provided for judging whether the message of the file opening request is a re-transmitted message based on the discriminator attached to the message. The file right to use registration/issue means 62 is provided for performing the registration, the issue, and the cancellation of the right to use. The ID addition means 63 is provided for adding the discriminator to the message of the right to use of the file when the right to use of the file is registered. The processing examination means 64 is provided for judging whether the right to use file is issued and registered. The file right to use invalidity means 65 is provided for making the right to use of the file invalid.

Figure 11 is one example of a discriminator according to the present invention. A multi-request ID is used for requesting the opening of the file. A request counter is used for displaying the request number at the multi-request ID. A re-transmission counter is used for counting the number of the re-transmission of the same file opening request. Accordingly, the re-transmission message detection means 61 detects the re-transmission message when the number of the re-transmission counter is indeterminate.

Figure 12A to 14B are flowcharts for explaining the processing of the present invention. Figures 12A and 12B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in the file name server, Figures 13A and 13B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in the nuclear program, and Figures 14A and 14B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in the file management server.

In Fig. 12A, the current file name server 5a

receives the message of the file opening request from the client (step 1), refers to the file name management means 50 therein, acquires the file management server 6a managing the corresponding file with which the file opening request exists (step 2), and sends the message of the file opening request to the corresponding file management server 6a (step 3). Next, when the corresponding file management server 6a crashes (YES, in step 4), the message of the file opening request is re-transmitted from the file name server 5a (step 5). When the corresponding file management server 6a does not crash (NO, in step 4), the processing at the file management server 6a is replied to the file name server 5a after registration of the file right to use in the file management server 6a (step 6).

In Fig. 12B, the spare file name server 5b receives the command of the transfer of the processing from the nuclear program 4 (step 1), detects the processing in hand therein (step 2), when the processing in hand exists therein (YES, step 2), the message of the file opening request is re-transmitted from the spare file name server 5b to the corresponding file management server 6a (step 3). Next, when the corresponding file management server 6a crashes (step 4, YES), the message of the file opening request is re-transmitted from the spare file name server 5b (step 5). When the corresponding file management server 6a does not crash (step 4, NO), the processing at the file management server 6a is replied to the spare file name server 5b after registration of the file right to use in the file management server 6a (step 6).

In Fig. 13A, the nuclear program 4 always checks whether the operation of the current file name server 5a is crashed (step 1). When the current file name server 5a crashes (YES, step 1), the nuclear program 4 commands the transfer of the processing to the spare file name server 5b.

In Fig. 13B, the nuclear program 4 checks whether the right to use at the file management server 6a should be purged (step 1). When the crashed current file name server 5a has the right to use, the nuclear program 4 sends the purging request to the file management server 6a so as to purge the corresponding right to use (step 2).

In Fig. 14A, when the file management server 6a receives the purging request of the file right to use from the nuclear program 4, the file management server 6a judges whether the corresponding file right to use is valid (step 1). When the corresponding file right to use is yet valid (YES, step 1), it is cancelled from the file management server 6a based on the command of the nuclear program 4 (step 2).

In Fig. 14B, when the file management server 6a receives the message of the file opening request from the file name server 5a (step 1), the file management server 6a checks the value of the re-transmission counter of the discriminator attached to the message, examines whether the message is re-transmitted

message, and records the result of the examination to transfer the processing to the spare file management server 6b (step 2). Next, based on the result of the examination, when the message is not re-transmitted one (NO, in step 3), the file management server 6a attaches the discriminator to the corresponding file right to use and registers the file right to use into a memory area of the nuclear program 4 (step 4). In this case, the file right to use is registered with the discriminator. After above steps, the registered file right to use is transmitted to the file name server 5a to which the file opening request is issued (step 5).

When the message is a re-transmission (YES, in step 3), the file management server 6a examines whether the file right to use is already registered in accordance with the previous message of the file opening request (step 6). When the file right to use is not registered therein (NO, in step 7), the addition of the ID and registration of the right to use are performed (step 4). When the file right to use is already registered therein (YES, step 7), the corresponding file right to use is cancelled (step 8), and the addition of the ID and registration of the right to use are performed (step 4).

Figure 15 is a view for explaining the processing operation in the system shown in Fig. 10. Each step of this drawing is already explained in the previous drawings. Accordingly, the detailed explanations are omitted in this stage. Briefly, the file management server according to the present invention can rapidly issue the file right to use to the spare file name server 5b even if the file management server 6a receives the request of the file right to use from the spare file name server 5b before the reception of the purging request from the nuclear program 4.

Figure 16 is a schematic block diagram of a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method. In Fig. 16, AP denotes an application program, GS2 denotes a global service program used as a current system, GS3 denotes a global service program used as a spare system, GS4 denotes a file global service program, FL denotes a file provided in an external storage device.

As explained above, in a data processing system, a global service program is provided for controlling all resources in the system, and a predetermined service is provided to an application program with reference to filed information in accordance with processing of the global service program. In general, the global service program has a current system and a spare system to perform a fault-tolerant method. According to this fault-tolerant method, the application program does not detect the crash of the global service program. In this fault-tolerant method, it is necessary for the spare global service program to rapidly open the file when the crash occurs in the current global program.

As shown in the drawing, in a normal processing operation, when the predetermined processing is requested from the application program AP to the global service program, the current GS2 transmits a file opening request to the file GS4. The file GS4 performs a file opening processing so that the file FL is opened by the file GS4. Accordingly, the current GS2 can process the request from the application program.

When the crash occurs in the current GS2, the processing request from the application program is transferred from the current GS2 to the spare GS3, and the spare GS3 transmits the file opening request to the file GS3 so that the spare GS3 can process the request from the application program. Accordingly, the application program does not detect the crash of the global service program.

Figure 17 is a view for explaining processing operation when the crash occurs in the current GS2. When the crash of the current GS2 is detected by a supervisor (in this case, a supervisor corresponds to the nuclear program 4 in Fig. 8), the processing request is transferred from the current GS2 to the spare GS3 and the file is opened by the file GS4. In the normal crash processing operation, the supervisor transmits the message of request for withdrawing the file opening environment to the file GS4, and the file GS4 performs the withdrawal of the file opening environment as to the current GS2 based on the message from the supervisor. In general, the withdrawing operation of the file opening environment in the file GS4 is simultaneously performed with the file opening request in the spare GS3. Accordingly, when the file opening request is issued from the spare GS3 to the file GS4 before the withdrawing operation is completed in the file GS4, the competition of the request occurs in the file FL so that the file GS4 outputs an "open error" to the spare GS3.

Figure 18 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to another aspect of the present invention. In Fig. 18, reference number 10 denotes a data processing means, 20 a file, 30a a current service producing means, 30b a spare service producing means, 40a a current access processing means, 40b a spare access processing means, and 50 a discriminator allocating means.

The file 20 manages data necessary for the data processing operation in the data processing means 10. The current service producing means 30a is started in response to the request of the service from the data processing means 10, and produces the predetermined service to the data processing means 10. In general, a plurality of service producing means 30a are provided in the system. The spare service producing means 30b is provided for transferring the processing from the current service producing means 30a when the crash occurs in the current service producing means 30a. The access processing means 40a is started in response to the request of the opening of

the file from the current/spare service producing means 30a and 30b, and performs the service of the resource management in the file 20. The discriminator allocating means 50 uniformly allocates the discriminator to each current service producing means 30a, and also allocates the discriminator to the corresponding spare service producing means 30b.

As shown in the drawing, the service producing means 30a has an opening request issuing means 31a and a discriminator informing means 32a. The opening request issuing means 31a issues the opening request of the file 20 to the access processing means 40a. The discriminator informing means 32a informs the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means 50 to the access processing means 40a when the opening request is issued from the opening request issuing means 31a.

The access processing means 40a has an opening request receiving means 41a, an opening processing means 42a, a discriminator managing means 43a, and an opening environment withdrawal means 44a. The opening request receiving means 41a receives the file opening request issued from the opening request issuing means 31a. The opening processing means 42a performs the opening processing to the file 20. The discriminator managing means 43a manages the discriminator, which is informed from the discriminator informing means 32a, until the withdrawal of the file opening environment is completed. The opening environment withdrawing means 44a withdraws the file opening environment already provided.

In the present invention, the discriminator informing means 32a informs the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means 50 to the access processing means 40a when the opening request issuing means 31a issues the file opening request to the access processing means 40a. When the opening request receiving means 41a receives the file opening request and the discriminator from the opening request issuing means 31a, the opening request receiving means 41a starts the opening processing means 42a and registers the discriminator into the discriminator managing means 43a. The opening processing means 42a sets the file opening environment therein, issues an I/O command to the file 20, and refers to the content of the file 20.

The discriminator managing means 43a manages the discriminator until the processing at the opening processing means 42a is finished and the withdrawal of the file opening environment is completed. In the above steps, when the crash is detected in the current service producing means 30a, the processing is transferred from the current service producing means 30a to the spare service producing means 30b. In the above transfer operation, when the opening request issuing means 31b must issue the file opening request to the access processing means

40a, the discriminator informing means 32b informs the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means 50 to the access processing means 40a.

When the opening request receiving means 41a receives the file opening request from the spare service producing means 30b, the opening request receiving means 41a searches the discriminator managing means 43a so as to determine whether or not the same discriminator as informed from the spare service producing means 30b is provided therein.

When the opening request receiving means 41a detects that the same discriminator is not managed in the discriminator managing means 43a, the opening request receiving means 41a starts the opening processing means 42a so as to perform the file opening request from the spare service producing means 30b. When the opening request receiving means 41a detects that the same discriminator is managed in the discriminator managing means 43a, the opening request receiving means 41a judges whether the withdrawal command of the file opening environment, which is transmitted from a supervisor, is input yet from the supervisor. In this case, the opening request receiving means 41a immediately starts the opening environment withdrawing means 44a to forcibly withdraw the file opening environment from the opening environment withdrawing means 44a.

As explained above, in the present invention, when the spare service producing means 30b issues the file opening request to the access processing means 40a, the access processing means 40a judges whether or not the file opening environment, which is already set in the discriminator managing means 43a in response to the file opening request from the spare service producing means 30a, is withdrawn. When the file opening environment is not yet withdrawn, the withdrawal is forcibly performed in the opening environment withdrawing means 44a so that it is possible to prevent an opening error in the data processing system.

Figure 19 is a schematic block diagram according to one embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention shown in Fig. 18. In Fig. 19, the same reference letters as used in Fig. 16 are attached to the same components in this drawing. GS1 denotes a discriminator, CT denotes a control table, and GSP denotes a global service program for managing a start-up of the global service program. The control table CT for storing discriminators is provided in memory area in the file GS4 to manage the file opening environment.

The GSP is provided for sorting the current GS2 and the spare GS3. Further, the GSP allocates the discriminator to the current GS2 when starting the current GS2, and also allocates the same discriminator as that of the current GS2 to the spare GS3 when starting the spare GS3. Accordingly, the discriminator

GS1 is allocated to the current GS2, and also allocated to the spare GS3. The current GS2 and the spare GS3 inform the allocated discriminator to the file GS4 when issuing the file opening request to the file GS4.

Figure 20 is a flowchart for explaining the processing operation in the file GS4. In Fig. 20, first, the file GS4 receives the file opening request and the discriminator (step 1). Next, the file GS4 judges whether the same discriminator as received above is already set in the control table CT (step 2).

When the same discriminator is set in the control table CT (YES) (i.e., when the file opening request at the step 1 indicates the request from the spare GS3), the file GS4 forcibly withdraws the file opening environment and the I/O command (step 3).

When the same discriminator is not set in the control table CT (NO) (i.e., when the file opening request at the step 1 indicates the request from the current GS2, or when the file opening request indicates the request from the spare GS3 after the opening environment of the current GS2 is already withdrawn), the file GS4 performs the opening process (step 4). The file GS4 sets the received discriminator in the control table (step 5). Accordingly, when the crash does not occur in the current GS2, the discriminator of the current GS2 in the control table CT is held until the access processing to the file is completed.

Figure 21 is a view for explaining the processing operation according to the present invention. As shown in the drawing, when the file opening request is issued from the spare GS3, the file GS4 forcibly withdraws the file opening environment which is set in response to the file opening request from the current GS2. Accordingly, it is not necessary to output the open error from the file GS4 to the spare GS3.

Claims

1. An issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method which provides a current processing server (2a) and a spare processing server (2b), each processing server (2a, 2b) performing a predetermined data processing requested from a client (1) based on a resource acquired by a current resource management server (3a), and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current processing server (2a) to the spare processing server (2b) based on a command of a transfer from a nuclear program (4) when a crash occurs in the current processing server (2a), the resource management server (3a) comprises:

re-transmission examination means (30) for examining a message from the processing

server and determining whether or not it is a re-transmitted message based on a discriminator attached to the message for requesting acquirement of the right to use the resource;

discriminator addition means (32) for adding the discriminator to the message for requesting the right to use to be issued when that right to use is registered;
and

right to use examination means (33) for examining whether the message is already registered based on a previous message for the re-transmission by referring to the discriminator attached by the discriminator addition means (32) when the message indicates the re-transmission message based on the detection of the re-transmission examination means (30);

wherein, when the examination means (33) judges that the right to use is already registered, the above registered right to use is invalidated, and a new right to use is registered into the nuclear program (4) and the new right to use is issued to the processing server (2a, 2b).

2. An issue processing system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the discriminator transmitted from the processing server (2) to the resource management server (3) is discriminated in accordance with an one-to-one discriminator and a re-transmission number discriminator for counting the number of the re-transmission, and the re-transmission examination means (30) judges whether the message is the re-transmitted message based on the re-transmission count discriminator.

3. An issue processing system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the one-to-one discriminator is uniformly constituted by a multi-discriminator and an issue number counting discriminator, the multi-discriminator being used for the request of acquirement to the same resource, and the issue number counting discriminator indicating the number of issues of the multi-discriminator.

4. An issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method providing a current service producing means (30a) and a spare service producing means (30b), each service producing means performing a predetermined data processing requested from a data processing means (10) based on an access processing means (40a), and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current service producing means to the spare service producing means based on a command of transfer from a supervisor when a crash

occurs in the current service producing means, the system comprising:

a discriminator allocating means (50) for allocating the same discriminator to the current and spare service producing means; and

a discriminator informing means (32a, 32b) for informing the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means (50) to the access processing means (6a) for processing a file access when the service producing means issues the file opening request,

wherein the access processing means manages the discriminator until the withdrawal of the opening environment is completed, the discriminator being informed from the current service producing means at the time of the file opening request therefrom, further, when the access processing means manages the same discriminator as that of at the time of the file opening request based on the spare service producing means, the opening environment defined by the discriminator is forcibly withdrawn;

5. An issue processing method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the discriminator allocating means (50) allocates the same discriminator to both service producing means when the current and spare service producing means (30a, 30b) are started.

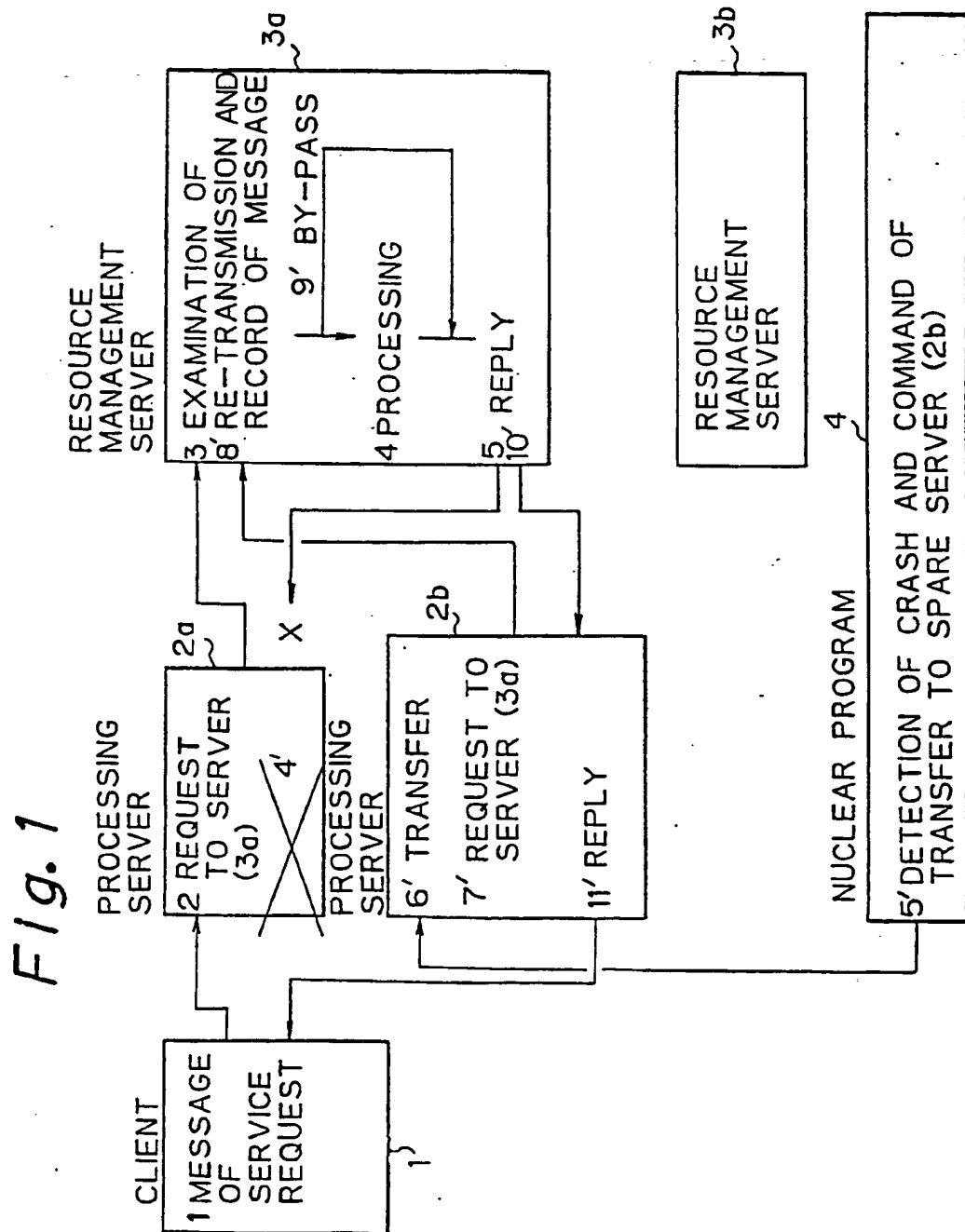


Fig. 2A

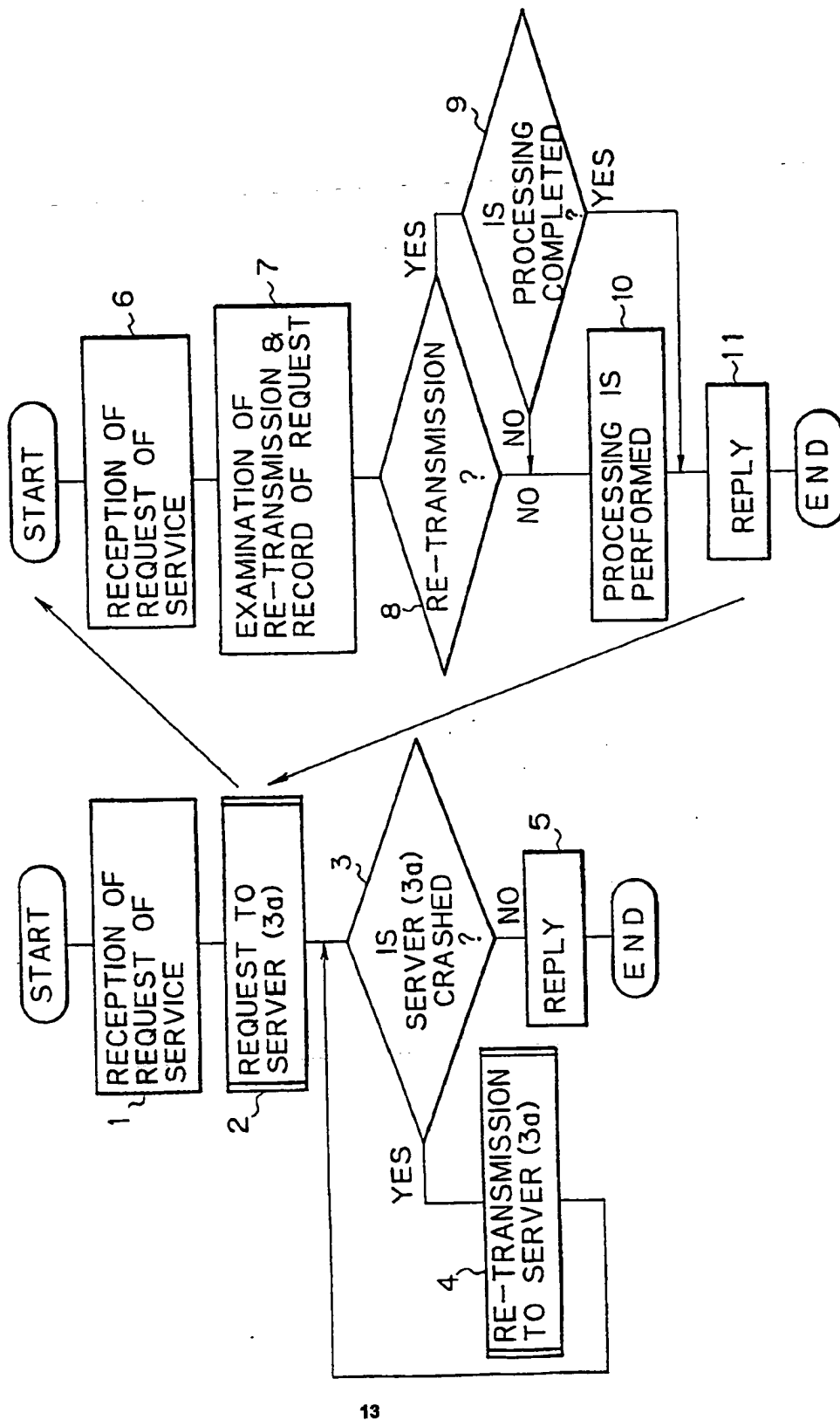


Fig. 2B

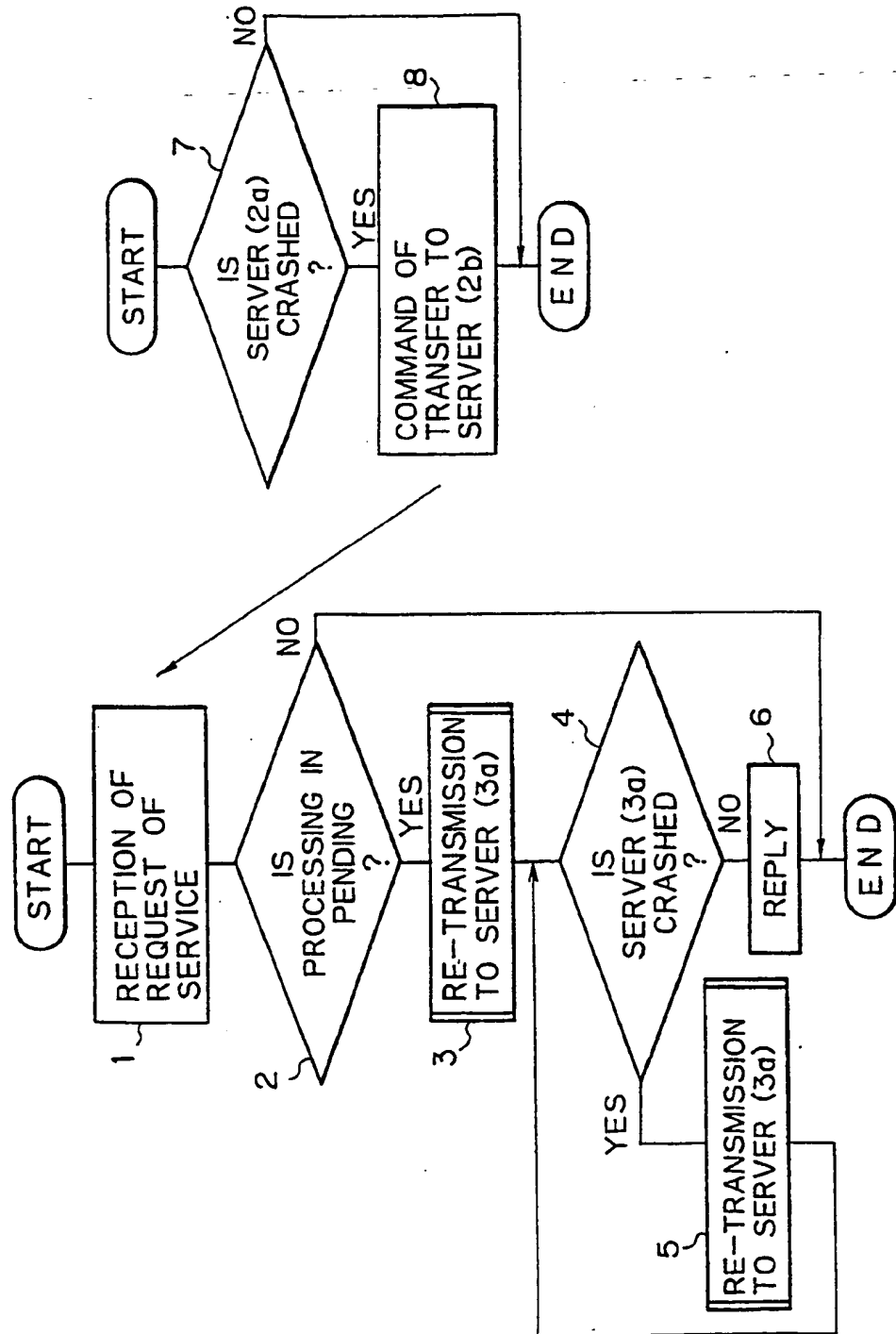


Fig. 3

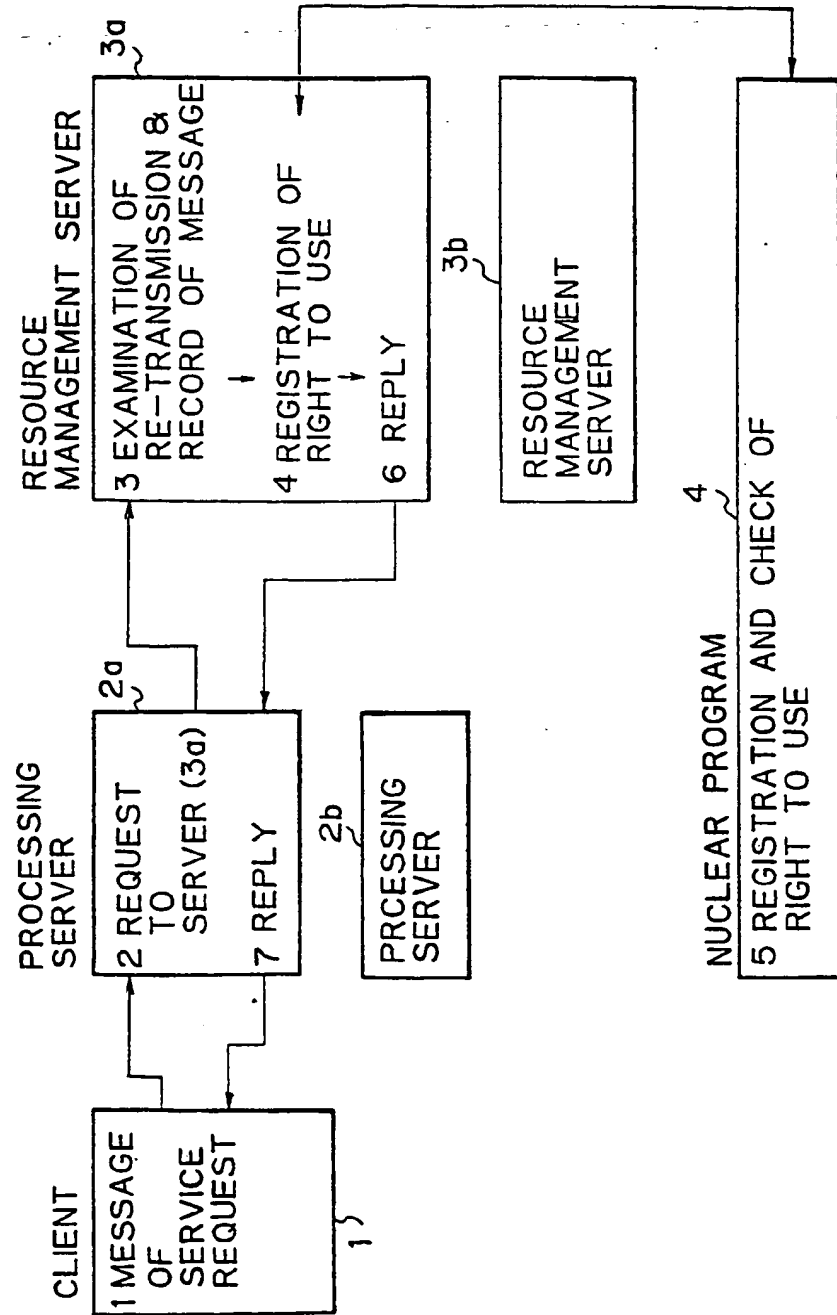


Fig. 4

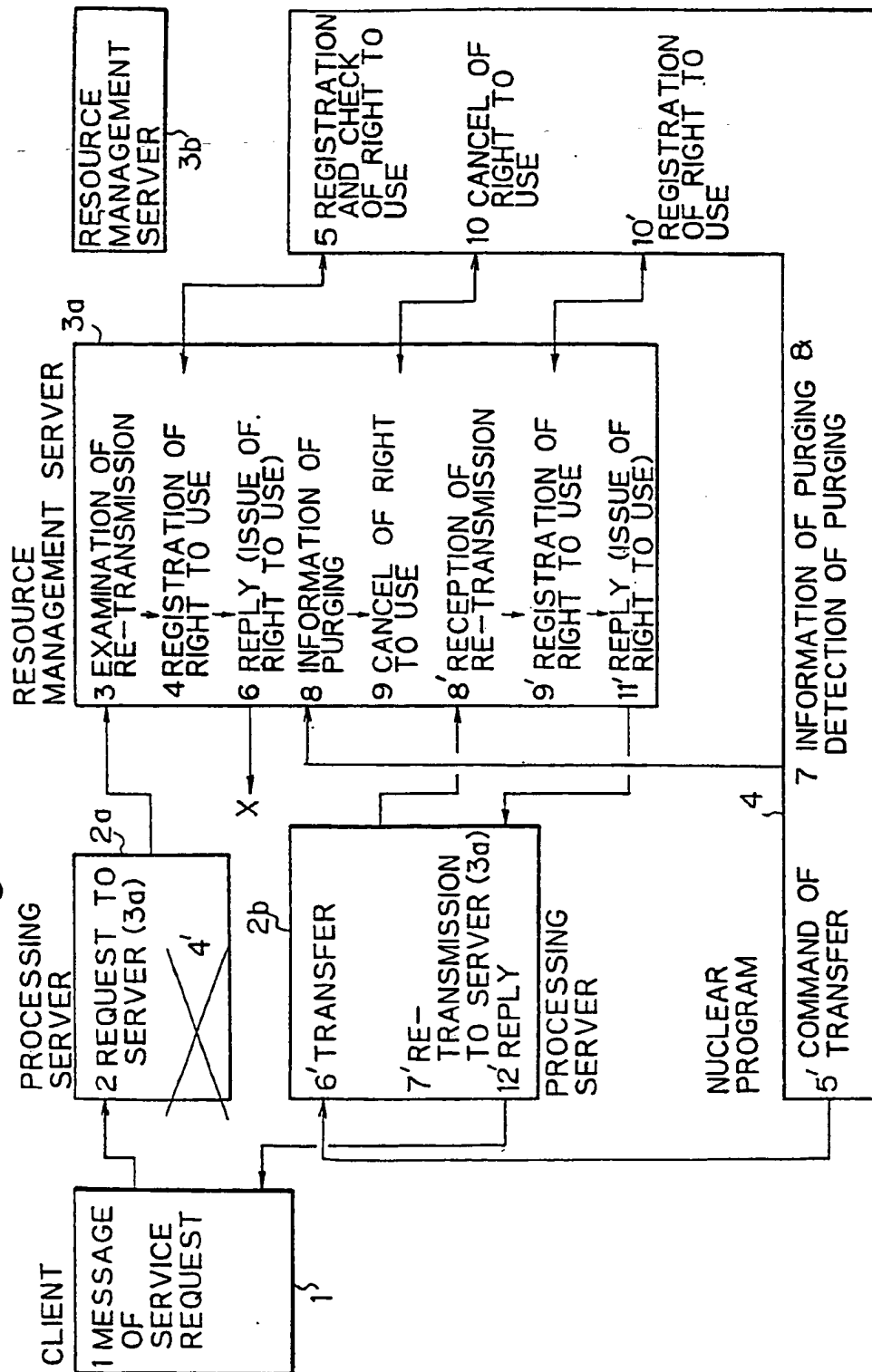
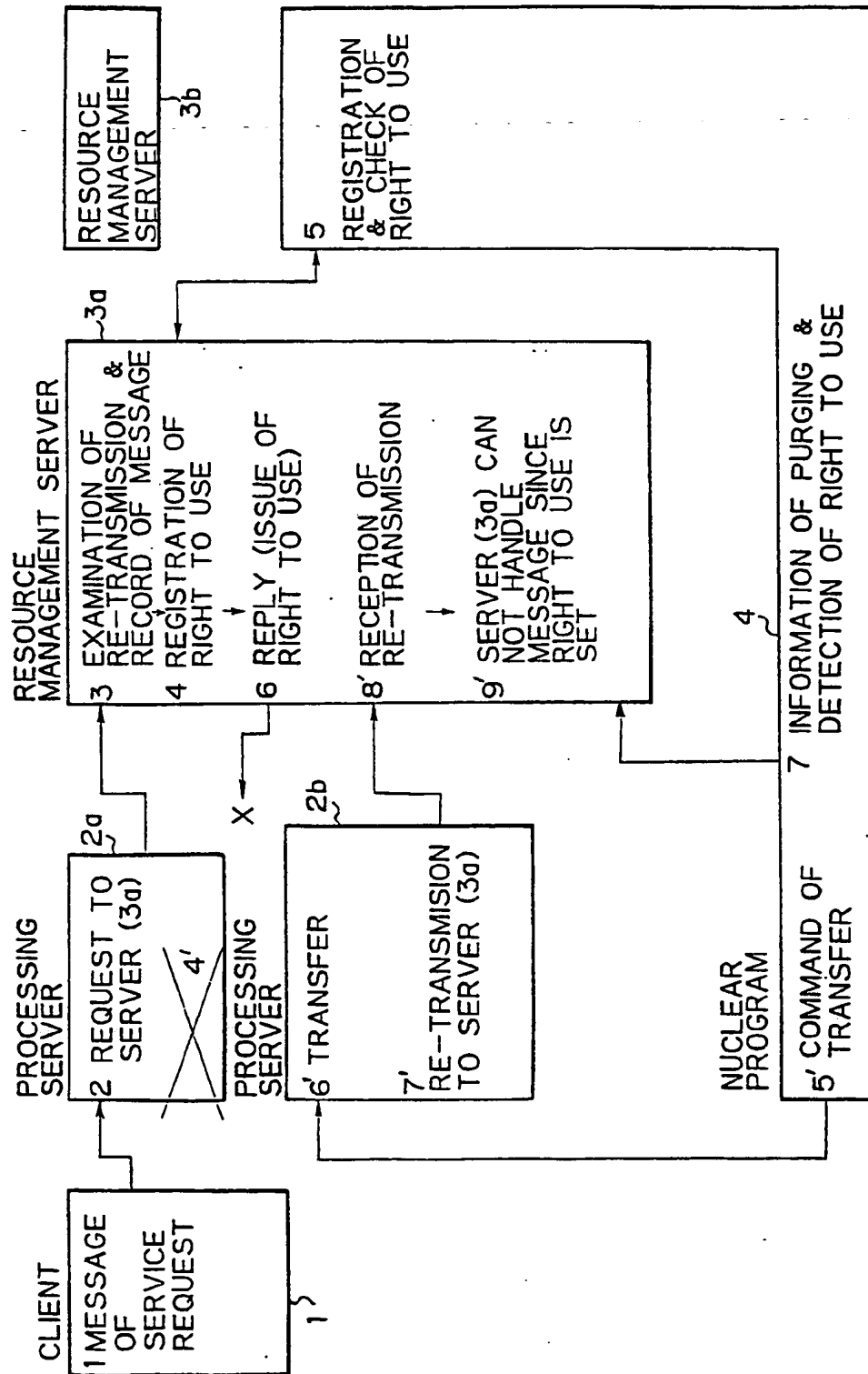


Fig. 5



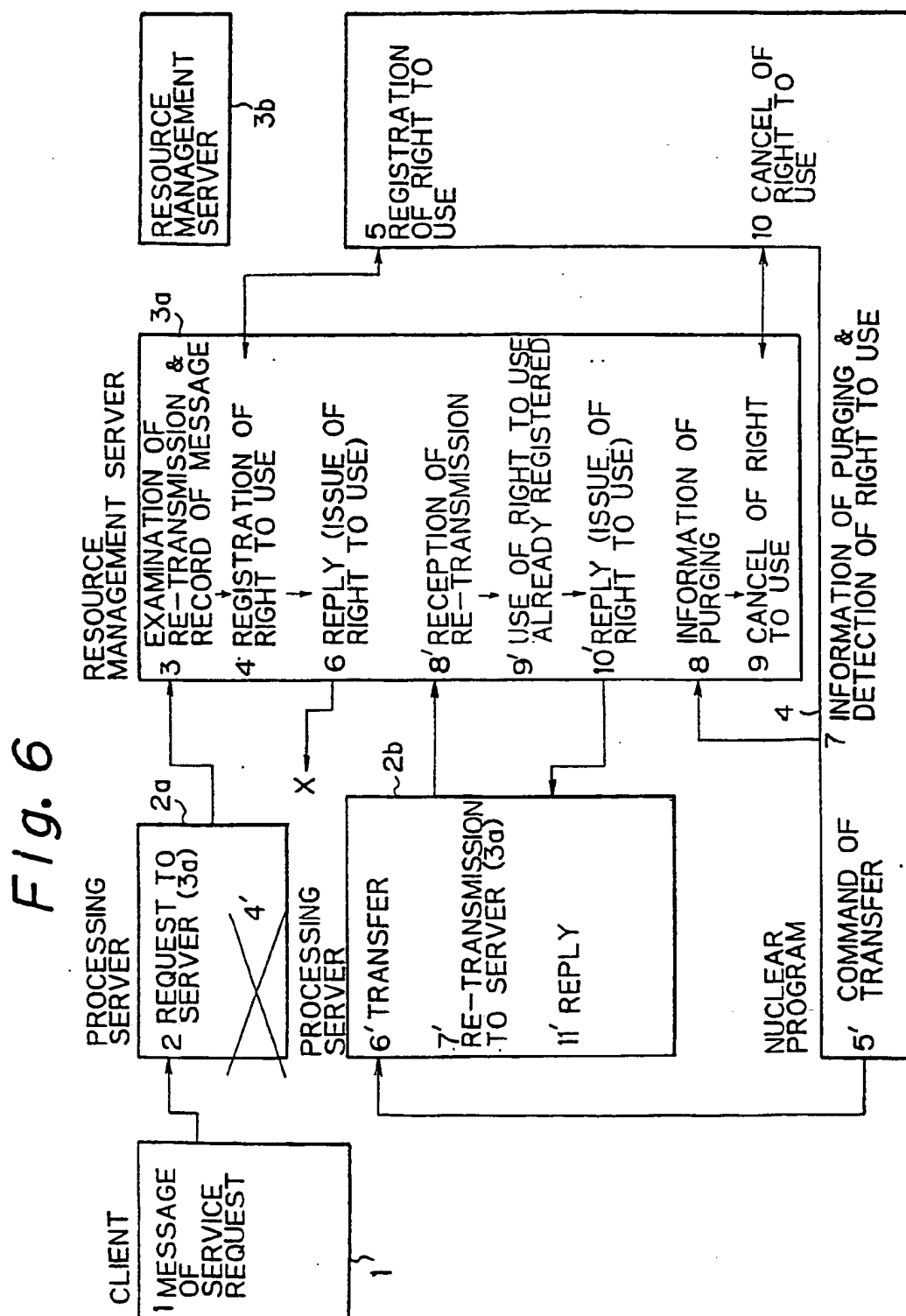


Fig. 7A

Fig. 7

Fig. 7A	Fig. 7B
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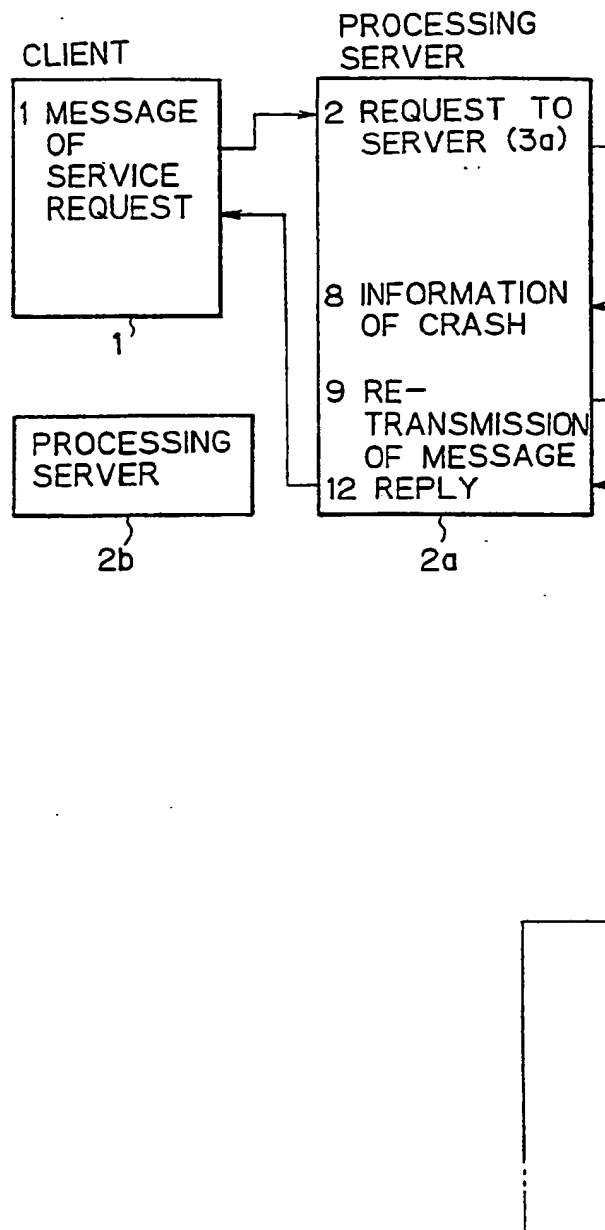


Fig. 7B

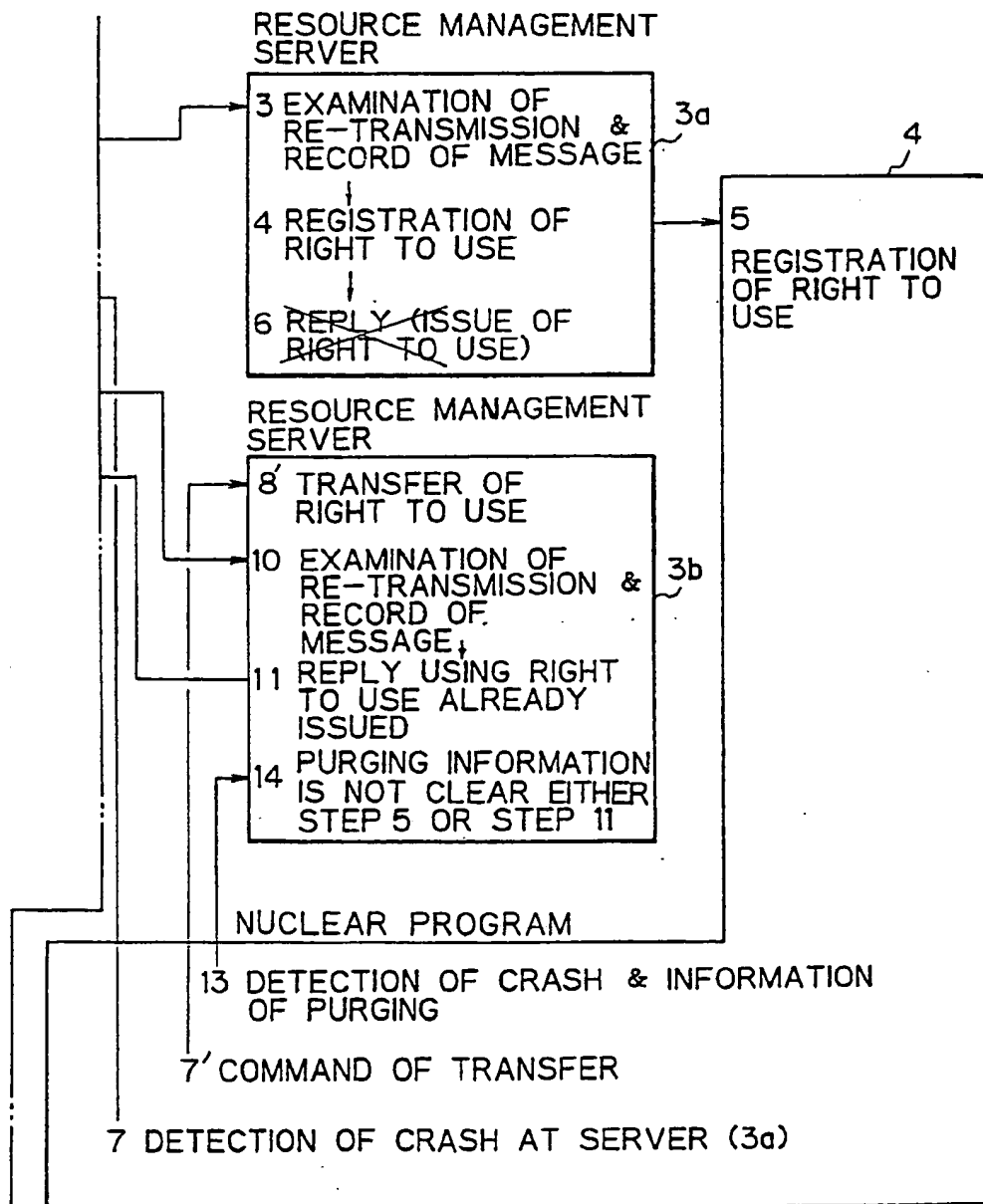


Fig. 8

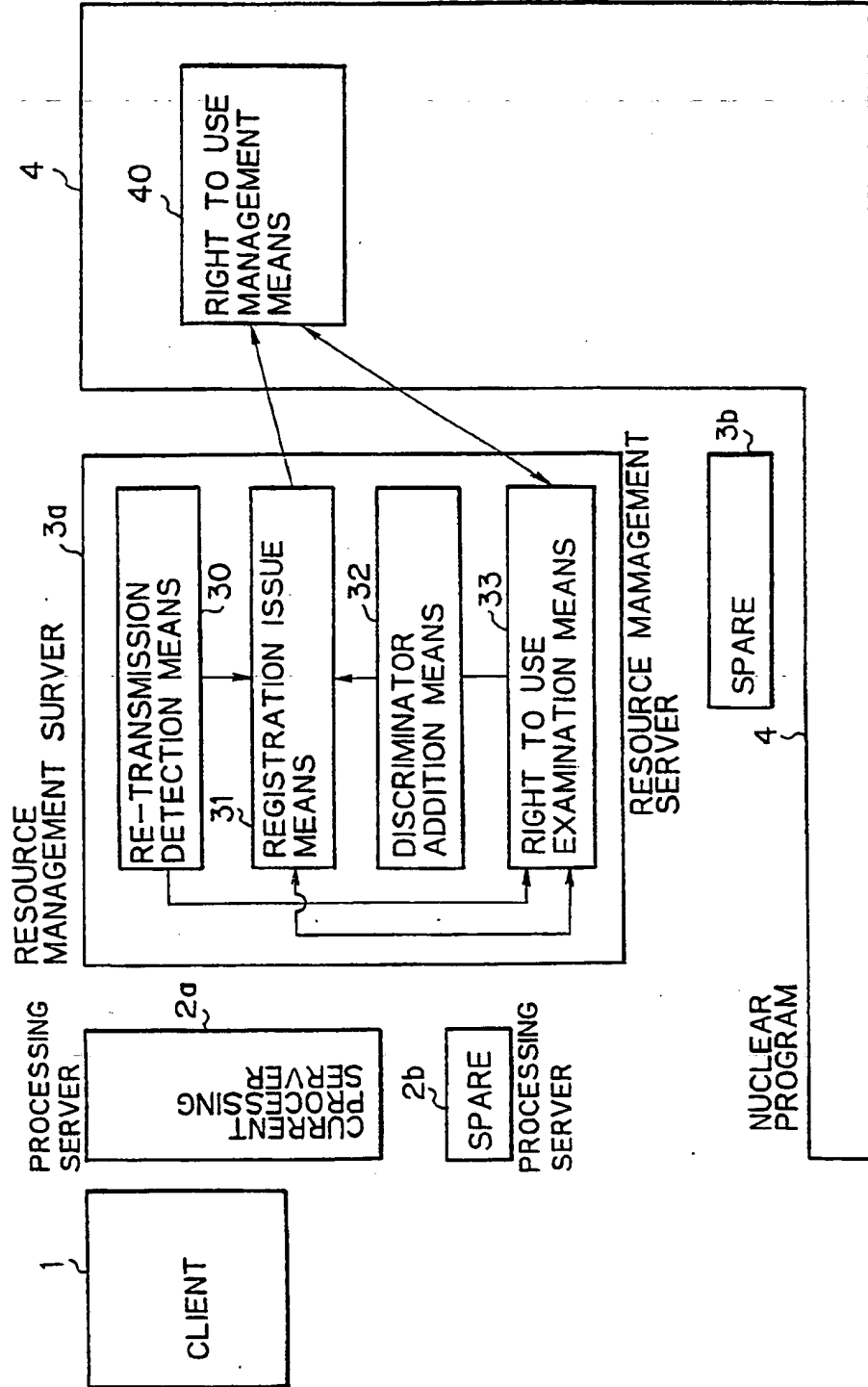


Fig. 9A

Fig. 9

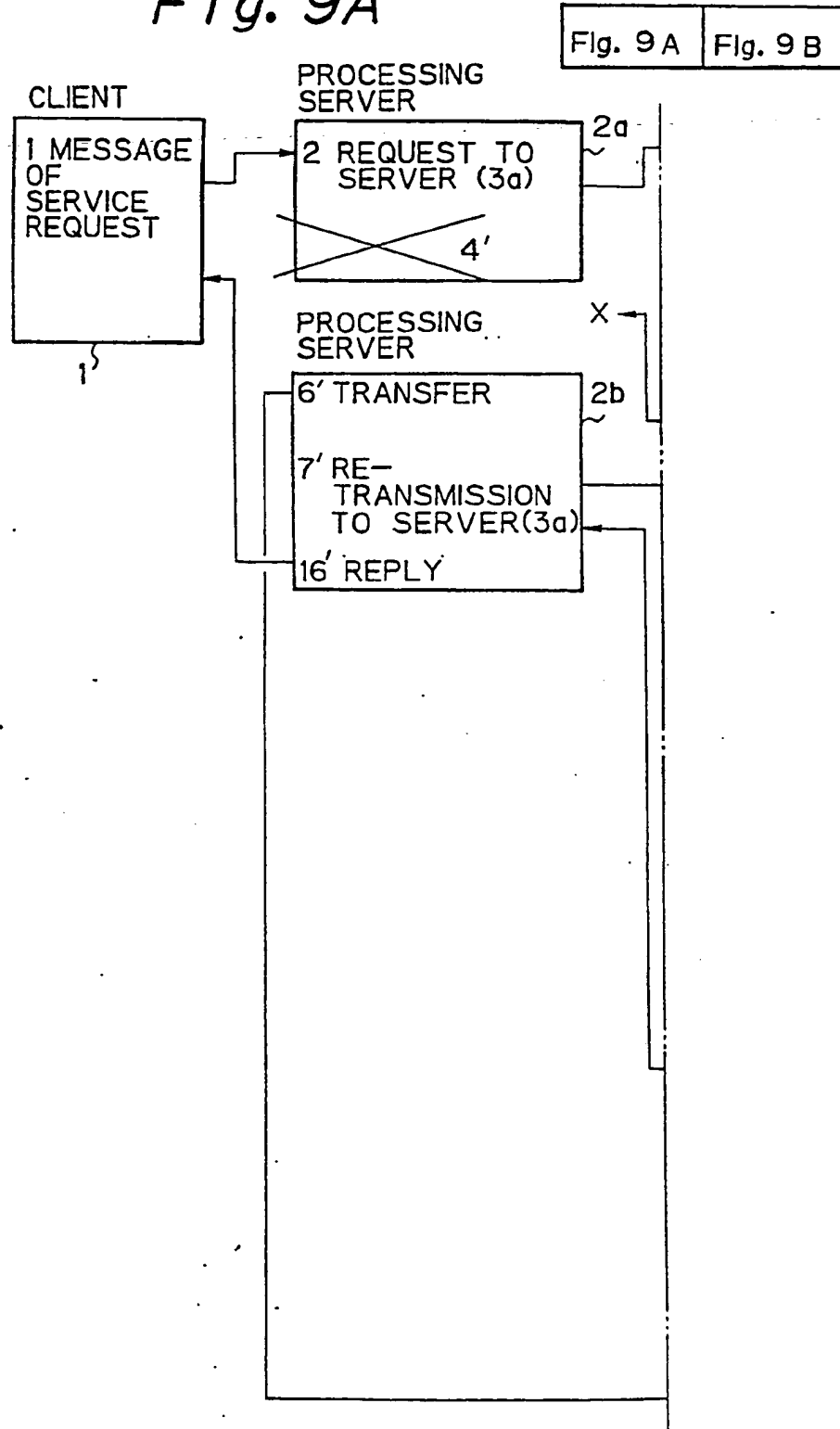


Fig. 9B

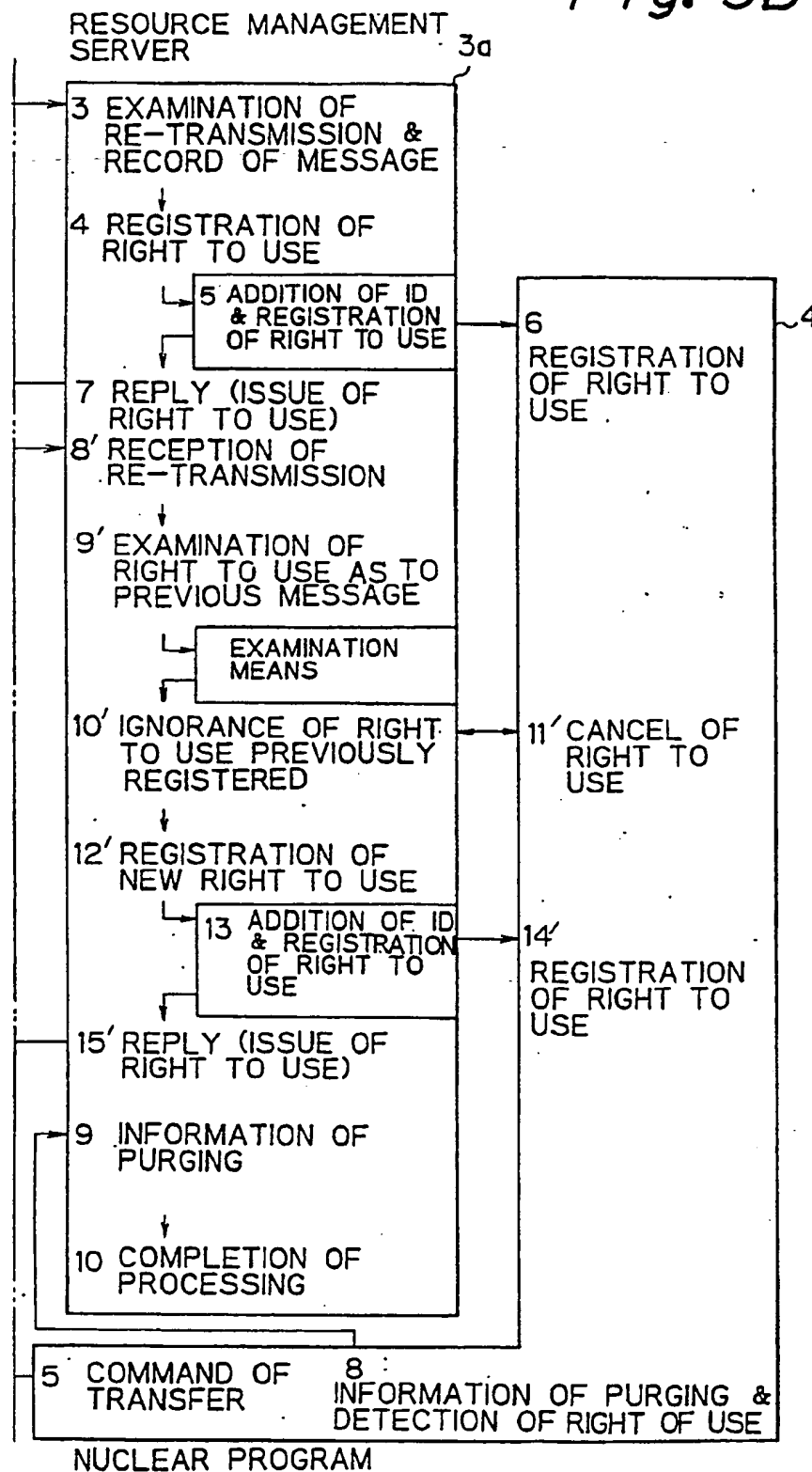


Fig. 10

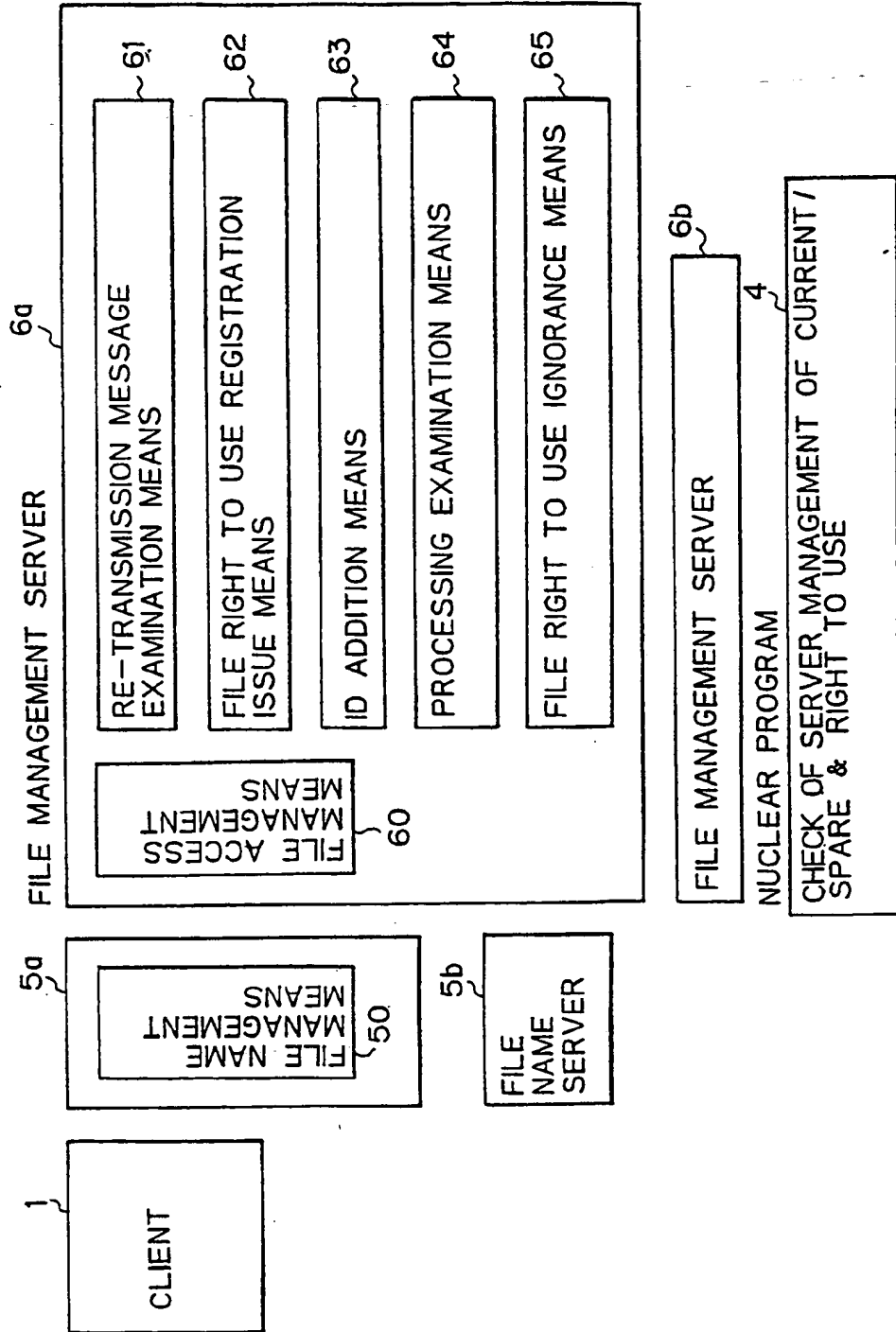


Fig. 11

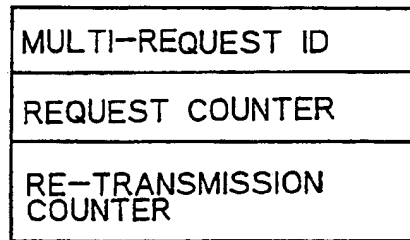


Fig. 12A

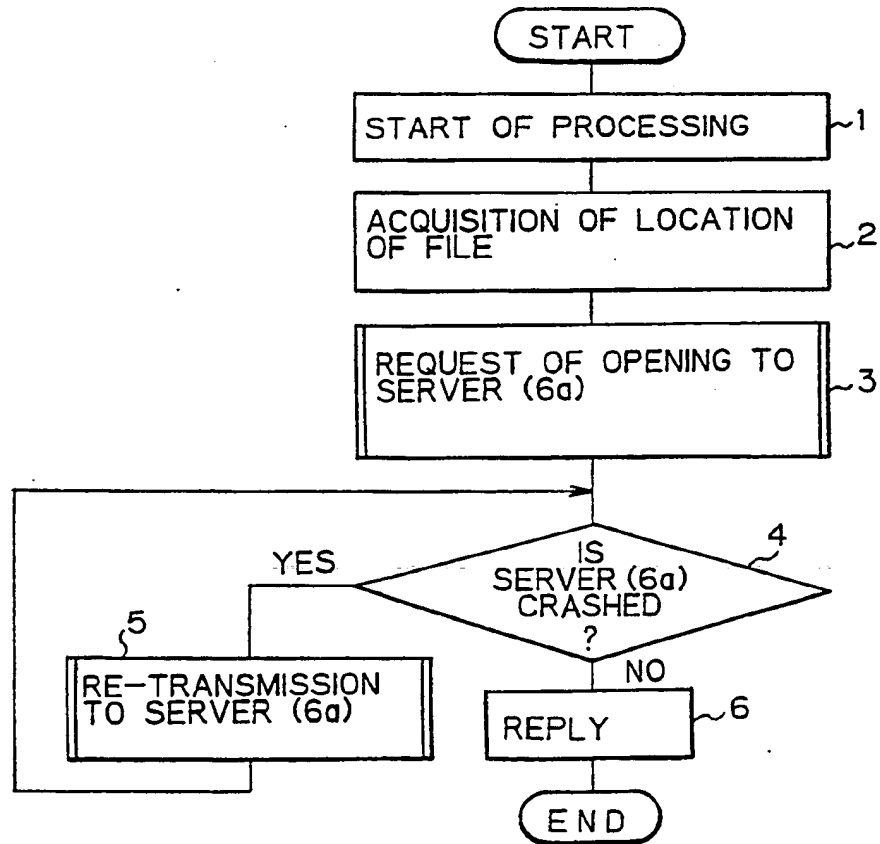


Fig. 12B

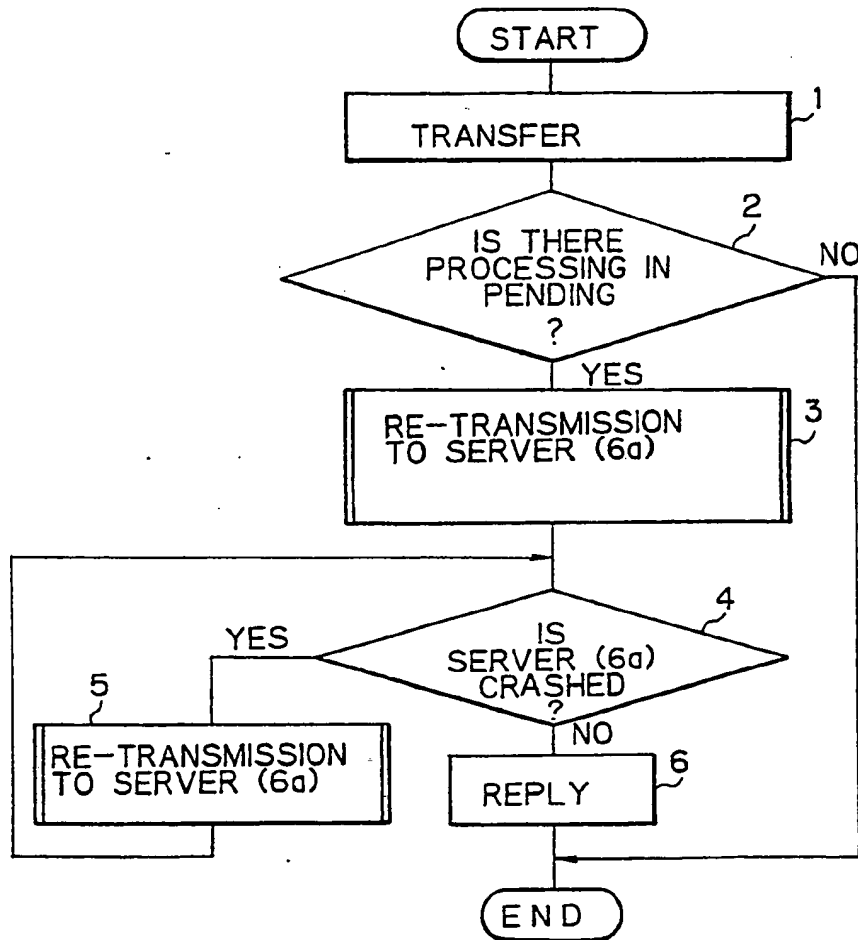


Fig. 13B

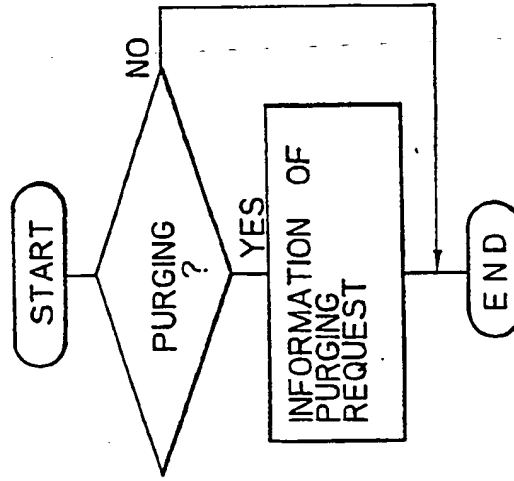


Fig. 13A

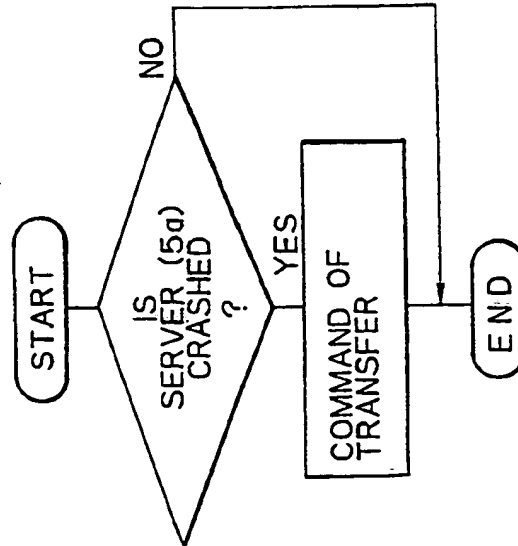


Fig. 14A

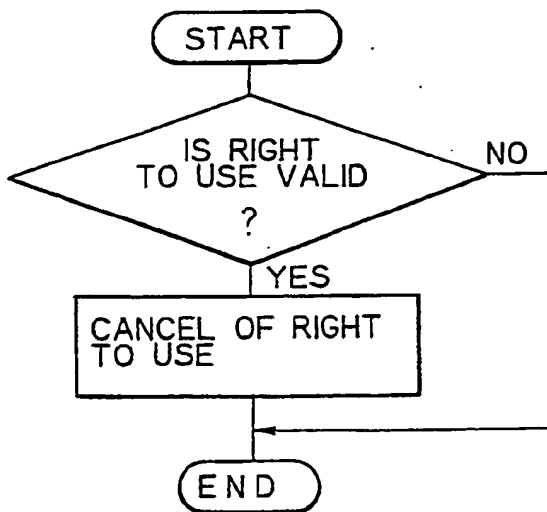


Fig. 14B

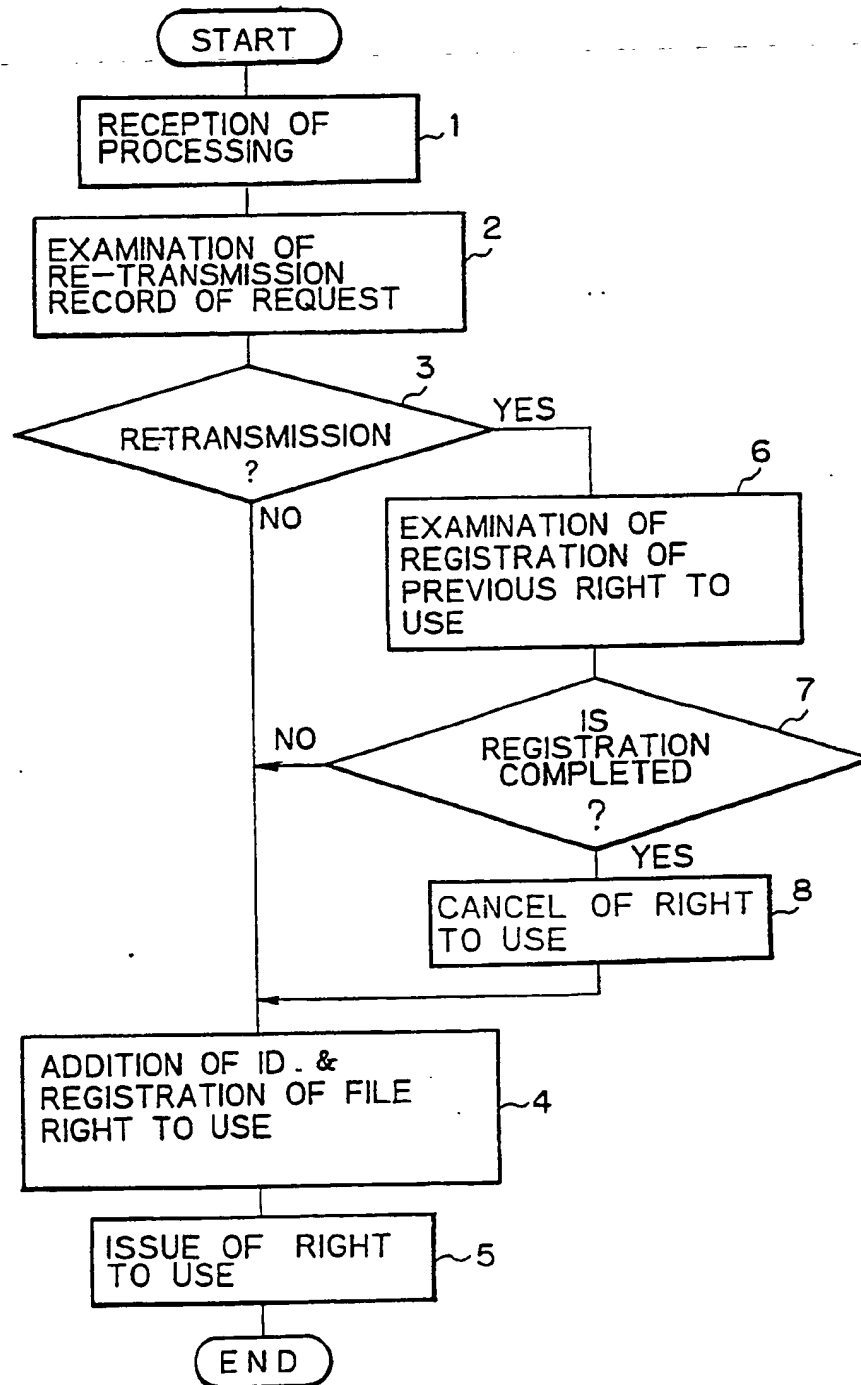


Fig. 15A

Fig. 15

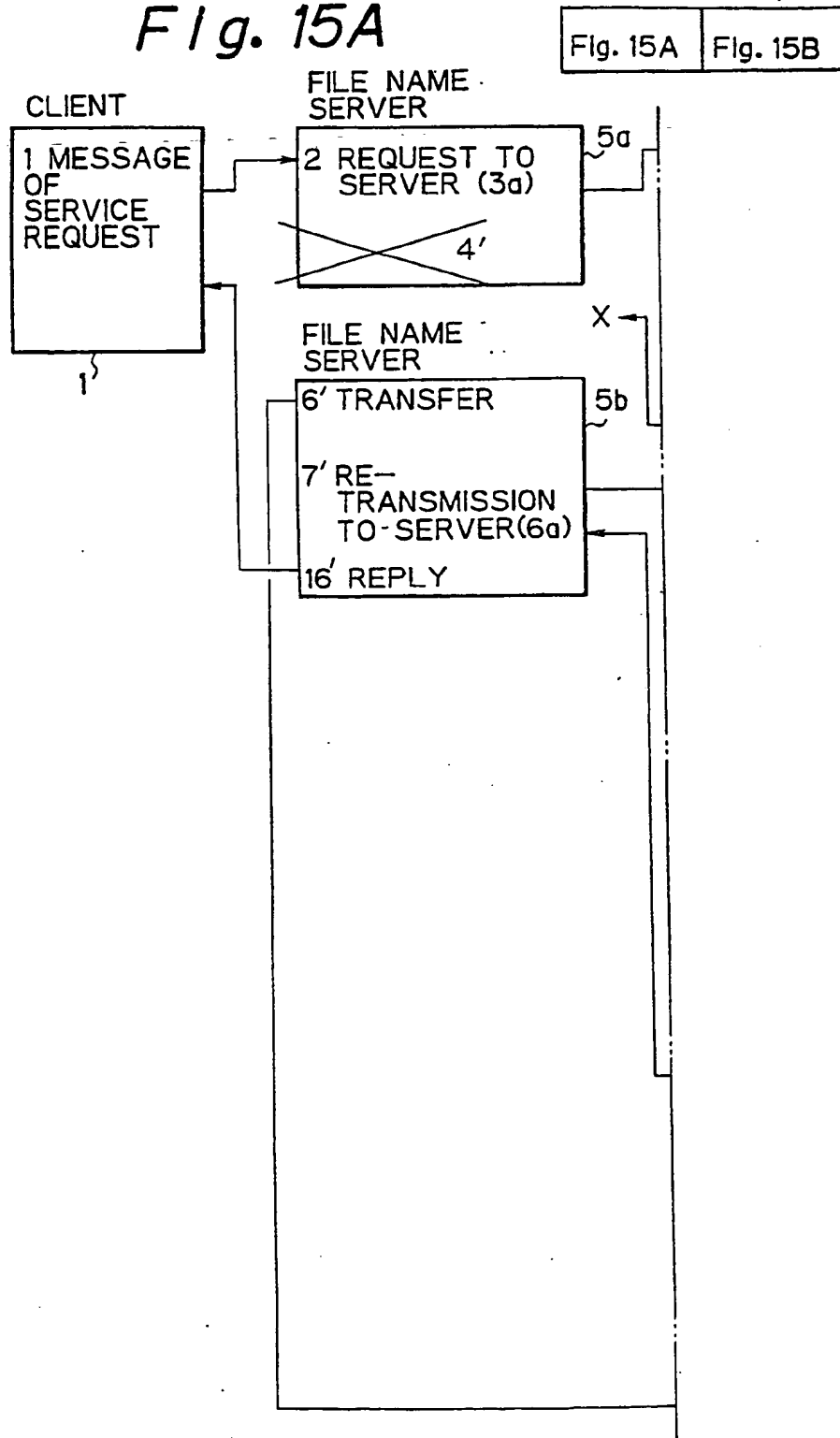




Fig. 16

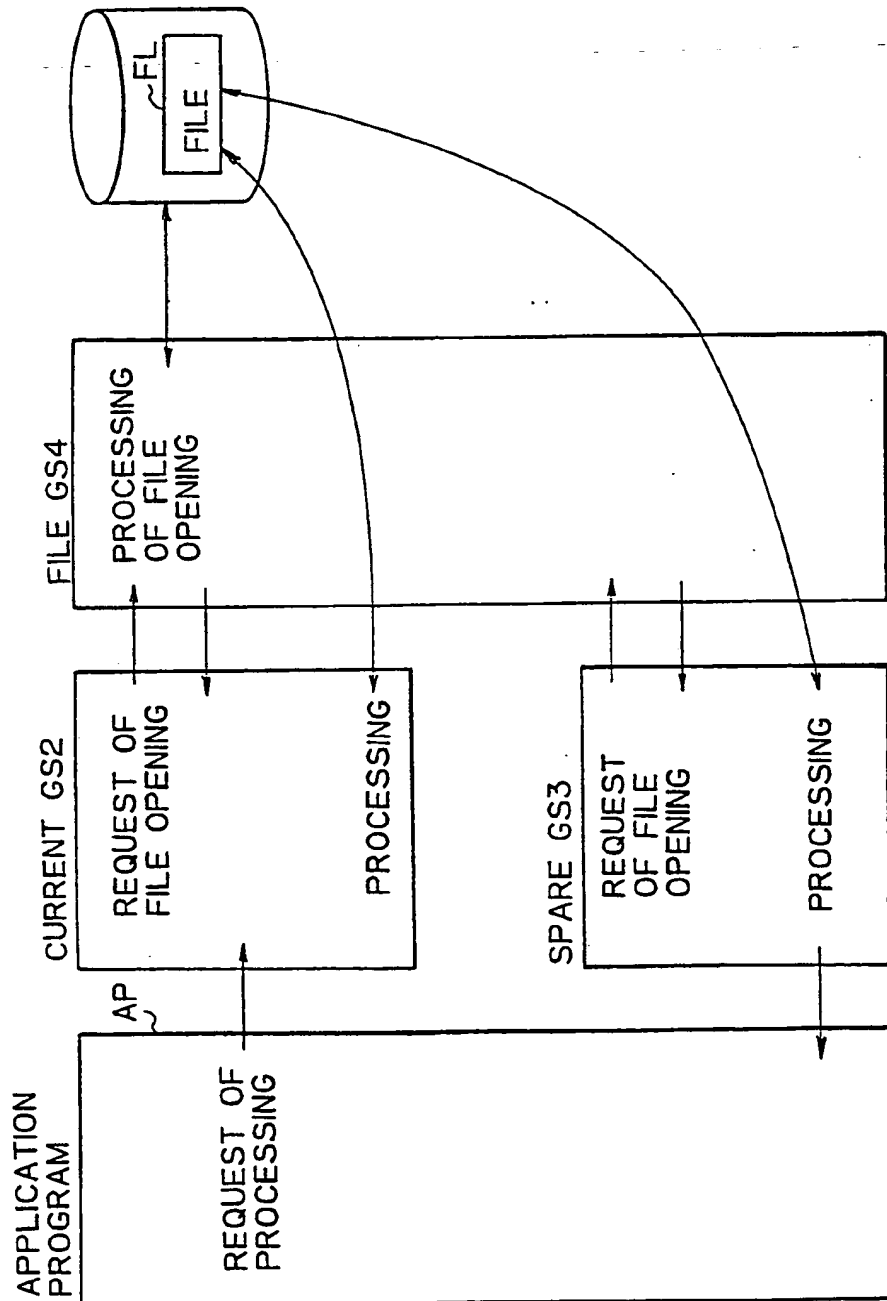


Fig. 17

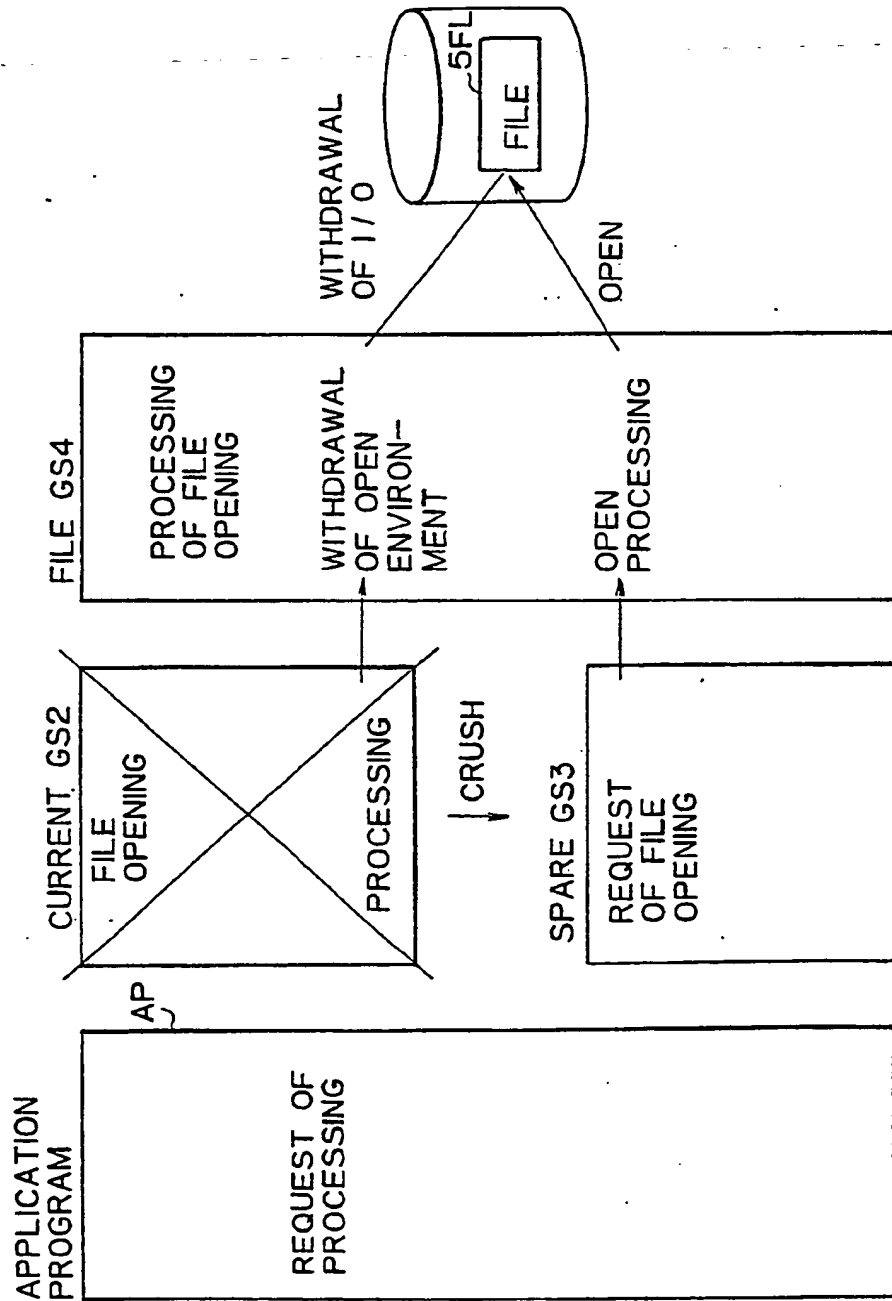


Fig. 18

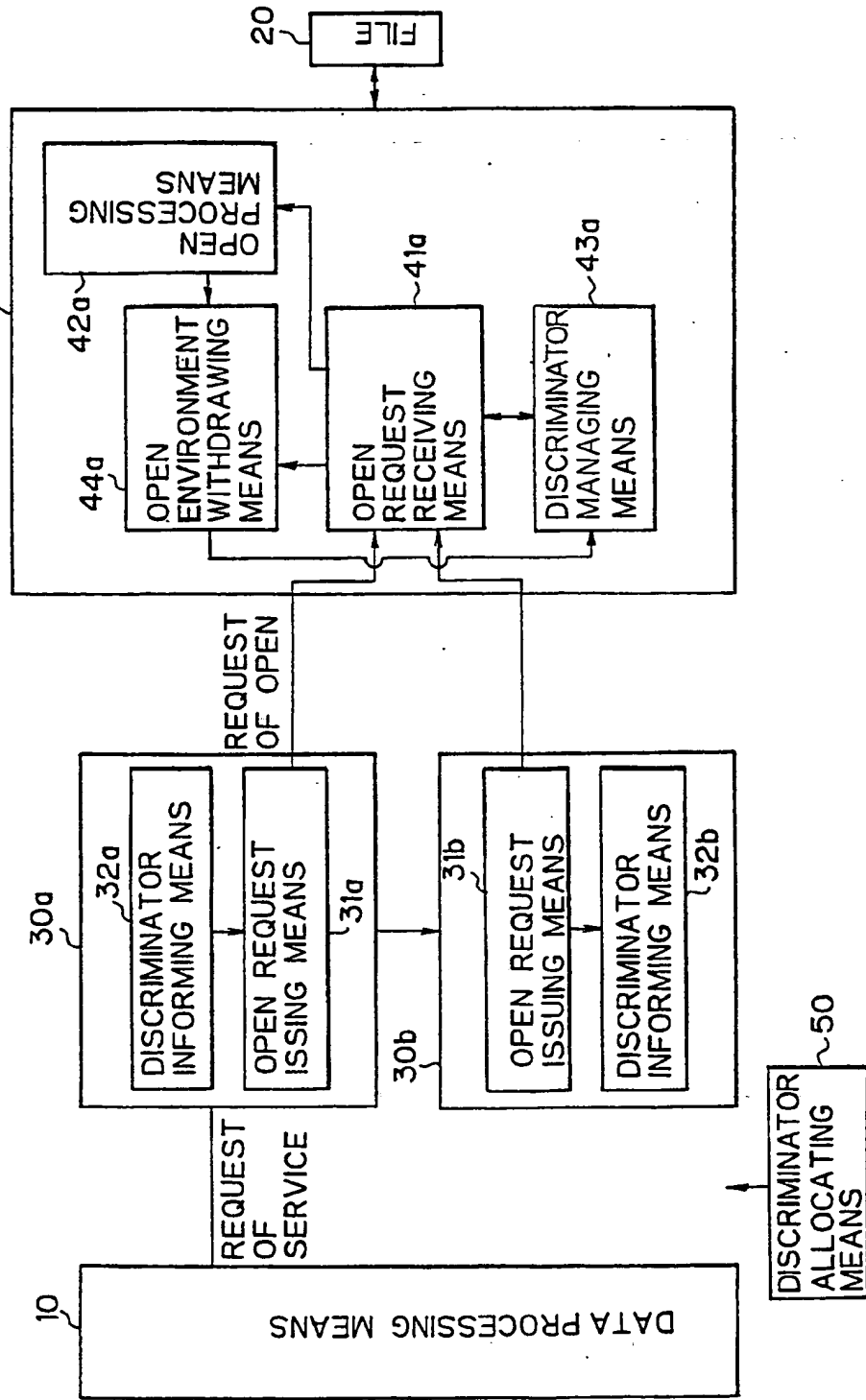


Fig. 19

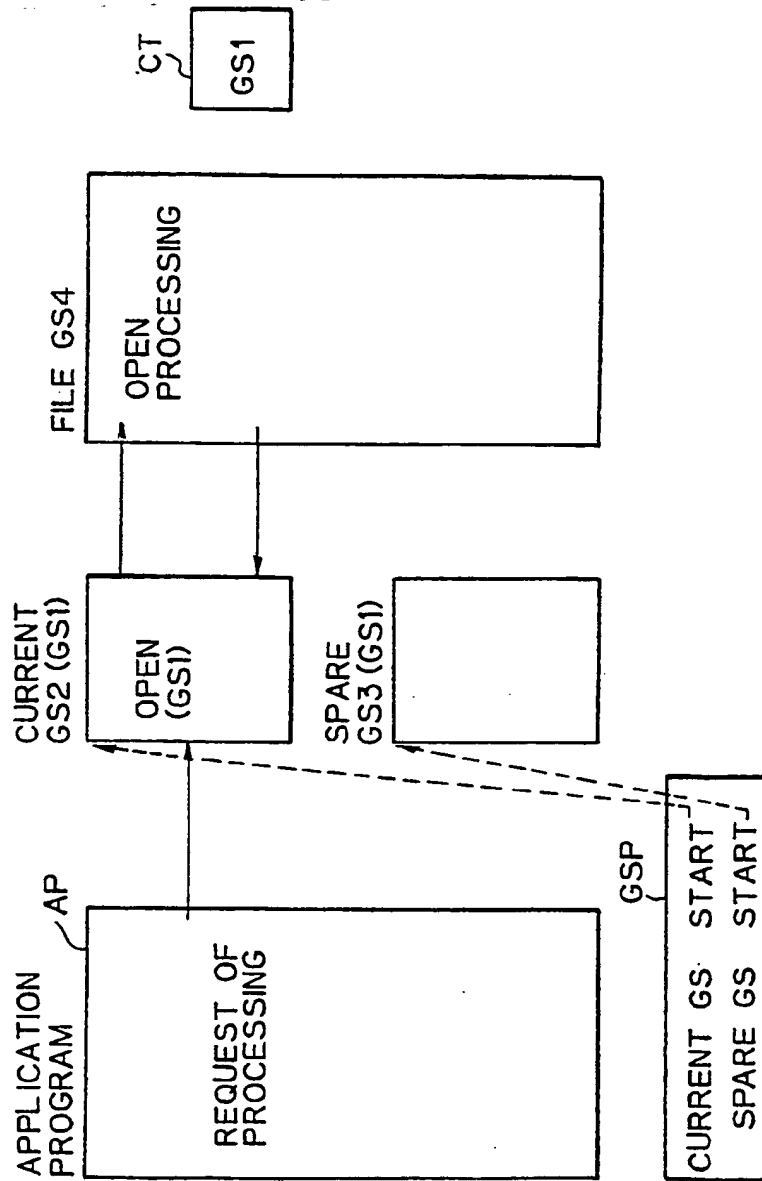


Fig. 20

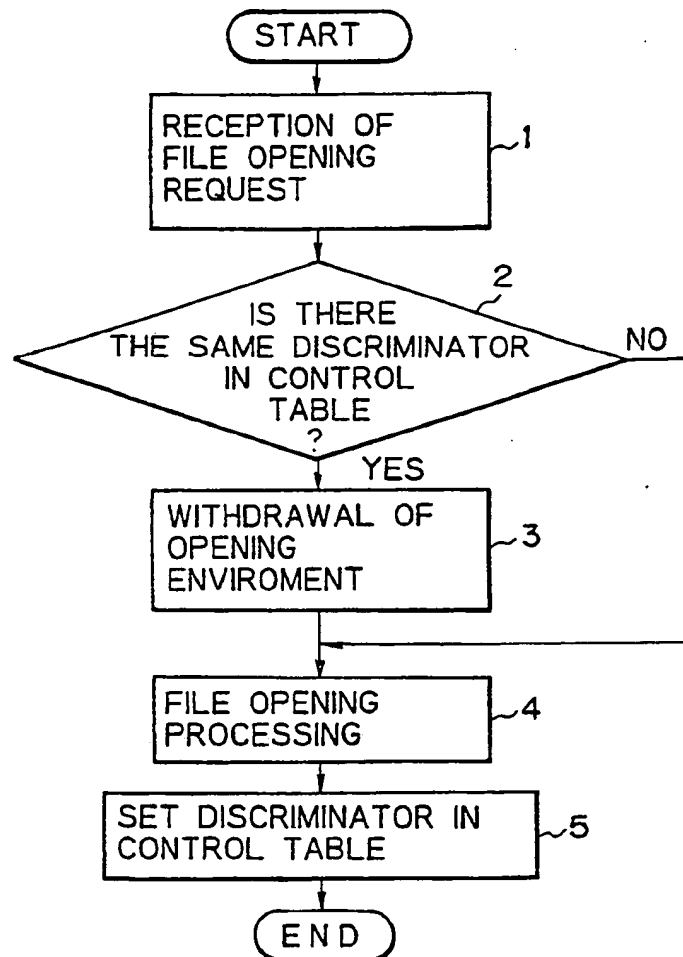
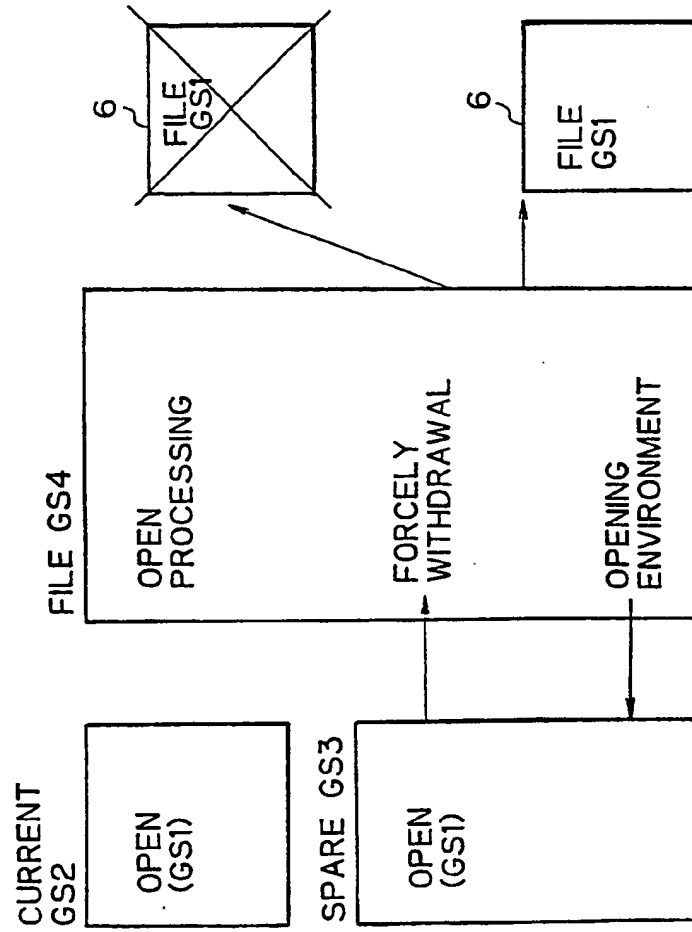


Fig. 21





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DE FR GB

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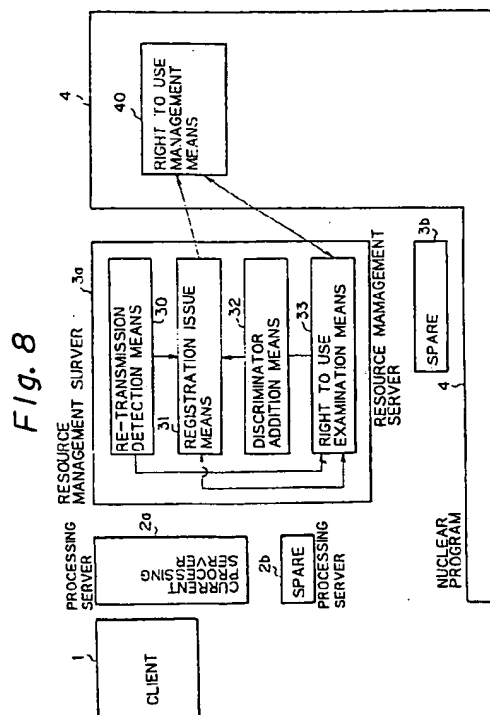
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⑤④ An issue processing system for a right to use a resource.

⑤⑦ The system operates in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method providing a current processing server (2a) and a spare processing server (2b). The resource management server includes: a re-transmission examination unit (30) for examining a message from the processing server (2a) and determining whether it is a re-transmitted message, based on a discriminator attached to the message for requesting acquirement of the right to use the resource; a discriminator addition unit (32) for adding the discriminator to the message for requesting the right to use to be issued when that right to use is registered; and a right to use the examination unit (33) for examining whether the message is already registered based on a previous message for the re-transmission by referring to the discriminator attached by the discriminator addition unit when the message indicates the re-transmission message based on the detection of the re-transmission examination unit. When the examination unit judges that the right to use is already registered, the above registered right to use is invalidated; a new right to use is then registered into the nuclear program (4) and the new right to use is issued to the processing server (2b).



European Patent
Office

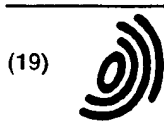
EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 91 40 1422

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	2ND INT'L CONF. ON COMPUTERS AND APPLICATIONS, June 23-27, 1987, PEKING, CHINA J. LAN ET AL: 'Virtual Resource System: Analysis for Resource Management in Fault-Tolerant Distributed Computer Systems, p97-103 * page 97, column 2, line 30 - page 98, column 2, line 64 * * page 100, column 1, line 43 - column 2, line 38 * * page 101, column 2, line 54 - page 102, column 1, line 36 * ---	1,4	G06F11/00
A	ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS vol. 7, no. 1, February 1989, NEW YORK US pages 1 - 24, XP37157 A. BORG ET AL 'Fault Tolerance under UNIX' * page 3, line 26 - line 39 * * page 5, line 20 - page 9, line 2 * * page 12, line 5 - page 13, line 28 * ---	1,4	
A	7TH INT'L CONF. ON DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING SYSTEMS, SEPTEMBER 21-25, 1987, BERLIN, DE P. UPPALURU ET AL: 'Reliable Servers in the JASMIN Distributed System, p105-112 * page 105, column 1, line 30 - column 2, line 34 * * page 106, column 2, line 29 - page 107, column 1, line 23 * * page 107, column 2, line 26 - page 109, column 1, line 38 * -----	1,4	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) G06F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 22 MARCH 1993	Examiner JOHANSSON U.C.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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Office européen des brevets



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(54) **An issue processing system for a right to use a resource**

Verarbeitungssystem zur Ausgabe vom Verwendungsrecht vom Betriebsmittel

Système de traitement de délivrance du droit à l'utilisation de ressource

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• **ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS** vol. 7, no. 1, February 1989, New York, US, pp. 1-24, XP37157; A. BORG et al.: 'Fault Tolerance under UNIX'
• **7TH INT'L CONF. ON DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING SYSTEMS**, September 21-25, 1987, Berlin, DE, P. UPPALURU et al.: 'Reliable Servers in the JASMIN Distributed System', pp. 105-112

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EP 0 459 912 B1

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method. More particularly, it relates to a system for rapidly processing an issue operation of a right to use a resource from a spare processing server to a resource management server in a data processing system employing a fault-tolerant method.

2. Description of the Related Art

In a data processing system, a global service program is provided for controlling all resources in the system, and a predetermined service is provided to an application program with reference to filed information in accordance with a processing of the global service program. In general, the global service program has a current system and a spare system to employ a fault-tolerant method. According to this fault-tolerant method, the application program does not detect the crash of the global service program. In this fault-tolerant method, it is necessary for the spare global service program to rapidly open the file when the crash occurs in the current global program.

That is, in the fault-tolerant method, there are provided a current processing server and a spare processing server in the system to take a countermeasure for an accident (for example, crash of a software in the current server) so that it is possible to continuously offer the service to the client. For example, when the accident occurs in the current processing server, the processing operations are rapidly transferred from the current processing server to the spare processing server.

There are, however, some problems in the system employing the global service program, as explained in the following.

The article by A. Borg, et al. entitled "Fault Tolerance under UNIX" of ACM Transactions on computer systems, vol. 7, No 1, February 1989 at pages 1 to 24, discloses a system using message-based communication and inactive backup processes to ensure that processes survive hardware failures.

This article discloses an issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method which provides a current processing server and a spare processing server, each processing server performing predetermined data processing requested from a client based on a resource acquired by a current resource management server, and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current processing server to the spare processing server based

on a command of a transfer from a nuclear program when a crash occurs in the current processing server.

According to the invention, the resource arrangement comprises: re-transmission examination means for examining a message from the processing server and determining whether or not it is a re-transmitted message based on a discriminator attached to the message for requesting acquirement of the right to use the resource; discriminator addition means for adding the discriminator to the message for requesting issuance of the right to use when that right to use is registered; and right to use examination means for examining whether the right to use is already registered based on a previous message by referring to the discriminator attached by the discriminator addition means, when the message is indicated as the re-transmission message based on the detection of the re-transmission examination means; wherein, when the examination means judges that the right to use is already registered, the above registered right to use is invalidated, and a new right to use is registered into the nuclear program and the new right to use is issued to the spare processing server.

Preferably, the discriminator transmitted from the processing server to the resource management server comprises a unique discriminator and a re-transmission number discriminator for counting the number of the re-transmission, and the re-transmission examination means judges whether the message is the re-transmitted message based on the re-transmission count discriminator.

The unique discriminator may then comprise a multi-request discriminator and an issue number counting discriminator, the multi-request discriminator being used for the request of acquirement to the same resource, and the issue number counting discriminator indicating the number of issues of the multi-request discriminator.

The article described above also discloses an issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method providing a current service producing means and a spare service producing means, each service producing means performing a predetermined data processing requested from a data processing means based on an access processing means, and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current service producing means to the spare service producing means based on a command of transfer from a supervisor when a crash occurs in the current service producing means.

According to a second realization of the invention, the system comprises: a discriminator allocating means for allocating the same discriminator to the current and spare service producing means; and a discriminator informing means of the current and of the spare service producing means for informing the access processing means of the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means, for processing a file access when

the service producing means issues a file opening request, wherein the access processing means manages the discriminator until the withdrawal of the opening environment is completed, the access processing means being informed of the discriminator from the current service producing means at the time of the file opening request therefrom, further, when the access processing means manages the same discriminator from the spare service producing means as that from the current service processing means, at the time of the file opening request, the opening environment defined by the discriminator is forcibly withdrawn.

In a preferred embodiment, the discriminator allocating means allocates the same discriminator to both service producing means when the current and spare service producing means are started.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view explaining a fault-tolerant method by using message re-transmission in a conventional art;

Fig. 2A and 2B are flowcharts for explaining the operation of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view explaining an issue processing of a right to use;

Figs. 4 to 7 are views explaining problems in a conventional art;

Fig. 8 is a basic block diagram of an issue processing system according to one aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a view for explaining processing steps of the structure shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is one example of a discriminator according to the present invention;

Figs. 12A and 12B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in a file name server;

Figs. 13A and 13B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in a nuclear program;

Figs. 14A and 14B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in a file management server;

Fig. 15 is a view for explaining the processing operation in the system shown in Fig. 10;

Fig. 16 is a schematic block diagram of a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerance method;

Fig. 17 is a view explaining the processing operation when a crash occurs in the current global service program GS2;

Fig. 18 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to another aspect of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a schematic block diagram according to

one embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention shown in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a flowchart for explaining the processing operation in the file of the global service program GS4; and

Fig. 21 is a view for explaining the processing operation according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before describing the preferred embodiments, a explanation is given of a conventional art and its problem.

Figure 1 is a view for explaining a fault-tolerant method by using message re-transmission, and Figures 2A and 2B are flowcharts for explaining the operation of the structure shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, reference number 1 denotes a client, 2a a current processing server, 2b a spare processing server, 3a a current resource management server, 3b a spare resource management server, and 4a nuclear program. In this system, the spare processing server 2b and the spare resource management server 3b are used when the accident (for example, crash of a program) occurs in the current system. In general, the client is provided with a means for requesting a predetermined service of the resource management server to utilize the resource, and, in general, the client is constituted by an application program. The resource management server manages the resource in order to provide the service. In this case, the processing server and the resource management server are provided by the global service program.

In a normal processing, when a message for requesting a service is generated from the client 1 (1), the processing server 2a receives the message and requests the service from the resource management server 3a (2). The resource management server 3a receives the request of the service, and examines the message to determine if it is re-transmitted message (3). Further, in a resource management server 3a, the predetermined processing is performed in accordance with the request of the service, and the resultant data of the processing is replied to the client 1 through the processing server 2a (5). In this case, the resource management server 3a defines the right to use the resource and the above steps are performed based on the right to use.

However, for example, when a crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the nuclear program 4 detects the crash and commands a transfer of the processing from the current processing server 2a to the spare processing server 2b (5'). When the spare processing server 2b receives the command from the nuclear program 4 (6'), the spare processing server 2b again requests the service to the resource management server 3a (7'). After this, the same steps are performed as explained above (8' → 9' → 10' → 11'). When the processing operation is completed in the re-transmission operation, the processing operation is replied to the process-

ing server (10').

Further, in the above crash state, the nuclear program 4 sends a message of request to the current resource management server 3a to withdraw the right to use already issued to the crashed processing server 2a. When the resource management server 3a receives this message from the nuclear program 4, the current resource management server 3a performs an operation for purging (below, purging operation) the right to use from therein based on the message requested from the nuclear program 4. When the spare processing server 2b receives the command of the transfer from the nuclear program 4, the spare processing server 2b sends the message to the resource management server 3a to acquire the right to use.

Figure 2A shows the processing operation at the current processing server and the resource management server, and Figure 2B shows the processing operation at the current server and the nuclear program. In Fig. 2A, when the current processing server 2a receives the message for requesting the service (step 1), the current processing server 2a requests the service from the resource management server (step 2). The resource management server 3a receives the request of the service (step 6), examines the message to determine whether it is a re-transmitted message and records the request of the message (step 7). When the message is a re-transmission (YES, in step 8), the resource management server 3a judges the request of the service to determine whether it is already processed (step 9). When the request of the service is already processed (YES, in step 9), the result of processing is replied to the processing server 2a (step 11). When the message is not a re-transmitted message (NO, in step 8), the resource management server performs the request of the service (step 10) and the result of the processing is replied to the processing server 2a (step 11).

Further, the current processing server detects whether the resource management server 3a is crashed (step 3), when it is crashed, the message is re-transmitted from the processing server to the resource management server 3a (step 4). When the resource management server is not crashed (NO, in step 3), the request of the service is imparted to the client 1.

In Fig. 2B, when the current processing server 2a has the processing in pending (YES, in step 2), the request of the service is re-transmitted to the resource management server 3a (step 3). Then, the processing server detects whether the resource management server is crashed (step 4), the message is re-transmitted from the processing server to the resource server when it is crashed (step 5). When the resource management server is not crashed, the request of the service is replied to the client (step 6). Further, the nuclear program 4 detects whether or not the current processing server is crashed (step 7), the nuclear program 4 commands the transfer of the processing to the spare processing server 2b when the current processing server 2a is

crashed (step 8).

Figure 3 is a view for explaining an issue processing of the right to use. As shown in the drawing, the client 1 sends the message for requesting the service to the current processing server 2a (1). When the current processing server 2a receives the message for requesting the service from the client 1, the current processing server 2a sends the message for requesting the issue of the right to use to the current resource management server 3a (2). The current resource management server 3a examines the message to determine whether it is the re-transmission message, and takes the record of the message of the request (3). The current resource management server 3a registers the right to use in accordance with the request from the processing server 2a (4), and performs the processing to be issued. The registration of the right to use is imparted to the current processing server (6), and that processing is replied from the current processing server 2a to the client 1 (7).

When the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the nuclear program 4 detects the crash and requests the purging (the purging request) of the right to use already issued to the current resource management server 3a. When the current resource management server 3a receives the purging request, the current resource management server 3a purges the corresponding right to use therefrom.

There are, however, some problems in the above conventional art as explained in detail below. In the fault-tolerant processing system based on the message re-transmission, assuming that the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the current resource management server 3a simultaneously receives two requests, i.e., the purging request for the right to use from the nuclear program 4 and the message of re-transmission for requesting the issue of the right to use from the spare processing server 2b. Accordingly, problems occur with the simultaneous reception of two requests as explained in detail hereinafter.

Figures 4 to 7 are views for explaining the problems in a conventional art.

In Fig. 4, when the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a (4'), the nuclear program 4 immediately informs the purging request of the right to use to the current resource management server 3a and detects the corresponding right to use (7, 6) so that the resource management server 3a immediately cancels the corresponding right to use (9). This is because this right to use corresponds to the first request of service from the current processing server 2a, and the corresponding right to use must be cancelled in the current resource management server 3a since the current processing server 2a is crashed.

As shown in the drawing, when the spare processing server 2b transfers the request (6), it re-transmits the message to the resource management server 3a (7'). In this case, since the right to use is already cancelled before the current resource management server

3a receives the re-transmission of the message from the spare processing server 2b, problems do not occur if these steps occur normally. The new right to use of the re-transmission is registered in the current resource management server 3a (9'), and after registration of the new right to use, the result of the processing is imparted to the spare processing server 2b (11').

In Fig. 5, as shown in steps 6, 7, and 8', when the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a (4'), the purging request of the right to use from the nuclear program 4 is informed (7) after the current resource management server 3a receives the re-transmission of the message from the spare processing server 2a (8'). Now, a problem occurs in these steps as explained below. That is, at that time, the previous right to use is not cancelled from the current resource management server 3a. Further, the new right to use can not yet be registered in the current resource management server 3a although the current processing server is already crashed.

Accordingly, the current resource management server 3a can not issue a new right to use for the spare processing server 2b.

In Fig. 6, as for the steps explained in Fig. 5, when the purging request is belatedly transmitted to the resource management server 3a (8), the new right to use is cancelled based on this purging request (9). That is, if the previous right to use is used for the re-transmission of the message from the spare processing server 2b, this right to use is cancelled by means of the purging request belatedly informed from the nuclear program 4 (9).

In Fig. 7, when the purging request is belatedly informed from the nuclear program 4 to the resource management server 3a (13), this purging request for the right to use can not be cancelled because it is unclear as to whether it is caused by the crash of the current processing server or it is caused by the client (14). Accordingly, for the spare processing server 2b which received the processing operation from the current processing server, the current resource management server 3a can not use the previous right to use since it is not cancelled.

From the above reasons, in the processing servers 2a, 2b and the resource management servers 3a, 3b which are provided as a global service program, it is difficult to simply utilize these servers as the fault-tolerant method based on the re-transmission of the message.

Accordingly, the primary object of the present invention lies in the rapid re-issue of the right to use, for the resource management server when the crash occurs in the current processing server.

Figure 8 is basic block diagram of an issue processing system according to one aspect of the present invention. The same reference numbers used in Fig. 1 are attached to the components in this drawing. As explained above, the client 1 sends a message for requesting a service to the processing server. The processing server 2a is provided as a current server. The current

processing server 2a requests the service to the resource management server, and imparts the resulting processing, which is performed in the resource management server, to the client 1. The processing server 2b is provided as a spare processing server. When the crash occurs in the current processing server 2a, the processing operation is transferred from the current processing server 2a to the spare processing server 2b.

The resource management server 3a is provided as a current management server. The resource management server 3a acquires the right to use from the nuclear program 4 in accordance with the request of the service and issues a corresponding right to use to the current processing server 2a. The resource management server 3b is provided as a spare management server. The resource management server 3a has a re-transmission detection means 30, a registration issue means 31, a discriminator addition means 32, and a right to use examination means 33. These means are explained in detail below. The nuclear program 4 is provided for checking the operation of the processing servers and for managing (for example, registering, cancelling, checking, etc.) the right to use. Accordingly, the nuclear program 4 has management means 40 for the right to use the resource.

The re-transmission detection means 30 examines the message to determine whether it is a re-transmitted message in accordance with a discriminator attached to the message. In this case, the message is transmitted from the current processing server 2a and includes the request for acquiring the resource. The registration issue means 31 acquires the right to use in response to the message, registers the acquired right to use in the management means 40, and issues the right to use to the current processing server 2a. Further, the registration issue means 31 cancels the registered right to use in accordance with the information from the processing server 2a and the nuclear program 4. The discriminator addition means 32 attaches the discriminator of the message to the right to use when the registration issue means 31 registers the right to use into the management means 40. The right to use examination means 33 examines the right to use to determine whether it is already issued and registered in accordance with the message of the re-transmission. This examination is performed with reference to the discriminator in the management means 40 at the time when the re-transmission detection means 30 detects that the message is a re-transmitted one.

Figure 9 is a view for explaining the processing steps of the structure shown in Fig. 8. As explained above, when the resource management server 3a judges that the message of the request for acquiring the resource from the current processing server 2a is not the re-transmitted message in accordance with the processing at the re-transmission detection means 30, the resource management server 3a acquires the requested right to use. The resource management server

3a registers the acquired right to use into the right to use management means 40, and issues that acquired right to use to the current processing server 2a. Further, the resource management server 3a adds the discriminator corresponding to the issued message to the right to use to be registered.

When the resource management server 3a judges that the message of the request is the re-transmitted message in accordance with the processing at the re-transmission detection means 30, the resource management server 3a judges whether the corresponding right to use is registered and issued in accordance with the processing at the right to use examination means 33. When the right to use is already registered and issued, the resource management server 3a ignores the previous right to use in accordance with the processing at the registration issue means 31, and registers a new right to use after addition of the discriminator, then issues a new right to use to the spare processing server 2b.

In this case, when the right to use is not yet registered and issued, there are two causes in the crash, i.e., the crash at the resource management server itself or the crash at the current processing server itself. Accordingly, the resource management server 3a again registers the right to use after the addition of the discriminator and issues a new right to use to the spare processing server 2b.

As shown in Fig. 9, in the resource management server 3a, when the right to use is registered (4), the ID is added to the right to use (5), and, after the addition of the ID, the right to use is registered into the nuclear program 4 (6). The issue of the right to use and the result of the processing are imparted to the current processing server (7). When the crash occurs in the current processing server (4'), the processing operations transferred to the spare processing server (6') and the request to the resource management server (7') is re-transmitted. When the resource management server 3a receives the re-transmission of message (8'), it examines the message and determines whether it is a re-transmitted message (9'). When the message is re-transmitted, the previously registered message is ignored (10') and a new right to use is registered (12'). Then the ID is added to the new right to use (13') and this right to use is registered into the nuclear program 4 (14').

Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to an embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 10, reference numbers 5a and 5b denote file name servers, and 6a and 6b denote file management servers. In this case, 5a and 6a are used as current systems, and 5b and 6b are used as spare systems. The file name server 5a has a file name management means 50. The file management server 6a has a file access management means 60, a re-transmission message examination means 61, a file right to use registration/issue means 62, an ID addition means 63, a

processing examination means 64, and a file right to use invalidation means 65.

The client 1 issues the request for opening a file (below, file opening request) to the file name server 5a. The file name server 5a defines one of file management servers 6a and issues a file opening request to the defined file management server 6a. Accordingly, the file name management means 50 is provided for managing the relationship between the file name and its location.

In the file management server 6a, the file access management means 60 is provided for performing an access processing to the file. The re-transmission message detection means 61 is provided for judging whether the message of the file opening request is a re-transmitted message based on the discriminator attached to the message. The file right to use registration/issue means 62 is provided for performing the registration, the issue, and the cancellation of the right to use. The ID addition means 63 is provided for adding the discriminator to the message of the right to use of the file when the right to use of the file is registered. The processing examination means 64 is provided for judging whether the right to use a file is issued and registered. The file right to use invalidity means 65 is provided for making the right to use of the file invalid.

Figure 11 is one example of a discriminator according to the present invention. A multi-request ID is used for requesting the opening of the file. A request counter is used for displaying the request number at the multi-request ID. A re-transmission counter is used for counting the number of the re-transmission of the same file opening request. Accordingly, the re-transmission message detection means 61 detects the re-transmission message when the number of the re-transmission counter is indiscriminate.

Figure 12A to 14B are flowcharts for explaining the processing of the present invention. Figures 12A and 12B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in the file name server, Figures 13A and 13B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in the nuclear program, and Figures 14A and 14B are flowcharts for explaining the processing in the file management server.

In Fig. 12A, the current file name server 5a receives the message of the file opening request from the client (step 1), refers to the file name management means 50 therein, acquires the file management server 6a managing the corresponding file with which the file opening request exists (step 2), and sends the message of the file opening request to the corresponding file management server 6a (step 3). Next, when the corresponding file management server 6a crashes (YES, in step 4), the message of the file opening request is re-transmitted from the file name server 5a (step 5). When the corresponding file management server 6a does not crash (NO, in step 4), the processing at the file management server 6a is replied to the file name server 5a after registration of the file right to use in the file management server 6a (step 6).

In Fig. 12B, the spare file name server 5b receives the command of the transfer of the processing from the nuclear program 4 (step 1), detects the processing in hand therein (step 2), when the processing in hand exists therein (YES, step 2), the message of the file opening request is re-transmitted from the spare file name server 5b to the corresponding file management server 6a (step 3). Next, when the corresponding file management server 6a crashes (step 4, YES), the message of the file opening request is re-transmitted from the spare file name server 5b (step 5). When the corresponding file management server 6a does not crash (step 4, NO), the processing at the file management server 6a is replied to the spare file name server 5b after registration of the file right to use in the file management server 6a (step 6).

In Fig. 13A, the nuclear program 4 always checks whether the operation of the current file name server 5a is crashed (step 1). When the current file name server 5a crashes (YES, step 1), the nuclear program 4 commands the transfer of the processing to the spare file name server 5b.

In Fig. 13B, the nuclear program 4 checks whether the right to use at the file management server 6a should be purged (step 1). When the crashed current file name server 5a has the right to use, the nuclear program 4 sends the purging request to the file management server 6a so as to purge the corresponding right to use (step 2).

In Fig. 14A, when the file management server 6a receives the purging request of the file right to use from the nuclear program 4, the file management server 6a judges whether the corresponding file right to use is valid (step 1). When the corresponding file right to use is yet valid (YES, step 1), it is cancelled from the file management server 6a based on the command of the nuclear program 4 (step 2).

In Fig. 14B, when the file management server 6a receives the message of the file opening request from the file name server 5a (step 1), the file management server 6a checks the value of the re-transmission counter of the discriminator attached to the message, examines whether the message is re-transmitted message, and records the result of the examination to transfer the processing to the spare file management server 6b (step 2). Next, based on the result of the examination, when the message is not re-transmitted one (NO, in step 3), the file management server 6a attaches the discriminator to the corresponding file right to use and registers the file right to use into a memory area of the nuclear program 4 (step 4). In this case, the file right to use is registered with the discriminator. After above steps, the registered file right to use is transmitted to the file name server 5a to which the file opening request is issued (step 5).

When the message is a re-transmission (YES, in step 3), the file management server 6a examines whether the file right to use is already registered in accordance with the previous message of the file opening request

(step 6). When the file right to use is not registered therein (NO, in step 7), the addition of the ID and registration of the right to use are performed (step 4). When the file right to use is already registered therein (YES, step 7), the corresponding file right to use is cancelled (step 8), and the addition of the ID and registration of the right to use are performed (step 4).

Figure 15 is a view for explaining the processing operation in the system shown in Fig. 10. Each step of this drawing is already explained in the previous drawings. Accordingly, the detailed explanations are omitted in this stage. Briefly, the file management server according to the present invention can rapidly issue the file right to use to the spare file name server 5b even if the file management server 6a receives the request of the file right to use from the spare file name server 5b before the reception of the purging request from the nuclear program 4.

Figure 16 is a schematic block diagram of a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method. In Fig. 16, AP denotes a application program, GS2 denotes a global service program used as a current system, GS3 denotes a global service program used as a spare system, GS4 denotes a file global service program, FL denotes a file provided in an external storage device.

As explained above, in a data processing system, a global service program is provided for controlling all resources in the system, and a predetermined service is provided to an application program with reference to filed information in accordance with processing of the global service program. In general, the global service program has a current system and a spare system to perform a fault-tolerant method. According to this fault-tolerant method, the application program does not detect the crash of the global service program. In this fault-tolerant method, it is necessary for the spare global service program to rapidly open the file when the crash occurs in the current global program.

As shown in the drawing, in a normal processing operation, when the predetermined processing is requested from the application program AP to the global service program, the current GS2 transmits a file opening request to the file GS4. The file GS4 performs a file opening processing so that the file FL is opened by the file GS4. Accordingly, the current GS2 can process the request from the application program.

When the crash occurs in the current GS2, the processing request from the application program is transferred from the current GS2 to the spare GS3, and the spare GS3 transmits the file opening request to the file GS4 so that the spare GS3 can process the request from the application program. Accordingly, the application program does not detect the crash of the global service program.

Figure 17 is a view for explaining processing operation when the crash occurs in the current GS2. When the crash of the current GS2 is detected by a supervisor

(in this case, a supervisor corresponds to the nuclear program 4 in Fig. 8), the processing request is transferred from the current GS2 to the spare GS3 and the file is opened by the file GS4. In the normal crash processing operation, the supervisor transmits the message of request for withdrawing the file opening environment to the file GS4, and the file GS4 performs the withdrawal of the file opening environment as to the current GS2 based on the message from the supervisor. In general, the withdrawing operation of the file opening environment in the file GS4 is simultaneously performed with the file opening request in the spare GS3. Accordingly, when the file opening request is issued from the spare GS3 to the file GS4 before the withdrawing operation is completed in the file GS4, the competition of the request occurs in the file FL so that the file GS4 outputs an "open error" to the spare GS3.

Figure 18 is a schematic block diagram of an issue processing system according to another aspect of the present invention. In Fig. 18, reference number 10 denotes a data processing means, 20 a file, 30a a current service producing means, 30b a spare service producing means, 40a a current access processing means, 40b a spare access processing means, and 50 a discriminator allocating means.

The file 20 manages data necessary for the data processing operation in the data processing means 10. The current service producing means 30a is started in response to the request of the service from the data processing means 10, and produces the predetermined service to the data processing means 10. In general, a plurality of service producing means 30a are provided in the system. The spare service producing means 30b is provided for transferring the processing from the current service producing means 30a when the crash occurs in the current service producing means 30a. The access processing means 40a is started in response to the request of the opening of the file from the current/spare service producing means 30a and 30b, and performs the service of the resource management in the file 20. The discriminator allocating means 50 uniformly allocates the discriminator to each current service producing means 30a, and also allocates the discriminator to the corresponding spare service producing means 30b.

As shown in the drawing, the service producing means 30a has an opening request issuing means 31a and a discriminator informing means 32a. The opening request issuing means 31a issues the opening request of the file 20 to the access processing means 40a. The discriminator informing means 32a informs the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means 50 to the access processing means 40a when the opening request is issued from the opening request issuing means 31a.

The access processing means 40a has an opening request receiving means 41a, an opening processing means 42a, a discriminator managing means 43a, and

an opening environment withdrawal means 44a. The opening request receiving means 41a receives the file opening request issued from the opening request issuing means 31a. The opening processing means 42a performs the opening processing to the file 20. The discriminator managing means 43a manages the discriminator, which is informed from the discriminator informing means 32a, until the withdrawal of the file opening environment is completed. The opening environment withdrawing means 44a withdraws the file opening environment already provided.

In the present invention, the discriminator informing means 32a informs the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means 50 to the access processing means 40a when the opening request issuing means 31a issues the file opening request to the access processing means 40a. When the opening request receiving means 41a receives the file opening request and the discriminator from the opening request issuing means 31a, the opening request receiving means 41a starts the opening processing means 42a and registers the discriminator into the discriminator managing means 43a. The opening processing means 42a sets the file opening environment therein, issues an I/O command to the file 20, and refers to the content of the file 20.

The discriminator managing means 43a manages the discriminator until the processing at the opening processing means 42a is finished and the withdrawal of the file opening environment is completed. In the above steps, when the crash is detected in the current service producing means 30a, the processing is transferred from the current service producing means 30a to the spare service producing means 30b. In the above transfer operation, when the opening request issuing means 31b must issue the file opening request to the access processing means 40a, the discriminator informing means 32b informs the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means 50 to the access processing means 40a.

When the opening request receiving means 41a receives the file opening request from the spare service producing means 30b, the opening request receiving means 41a searches the discriminator managing means 43a so as to determine whether or not the same discriminator as informed from the spare service producing means 30b is provided therein.

When the opening request receiving means 41a detects that the same discriminator is not managed in the discriminator managing means 43a, the opening request receiving means 41a starts the opening processing means 42a so as to perform the file opening request from the spare service producing means 30b. When the opening request receiving means 41a detects that the same discriminator is managed in the discriminator managing means 43a, the opening request receiving means 41a judges whether the withdrawal command of the file opening environment, which is transmitted from a supervisor, is input yet from the supervisor. In this

case, the opening request receiving means 41a immediately starts the opening environment withdrawing means 44a to forcibly withdraw the file opening environment from the opening environment withdrawing means 44a.

As explained above, in the present invention, when the spare service producing means 30b issues the file opening request to the access processing means 40a, the access processing means 40a judges whether or not the file opening environment, which is already set in the discriminator managing means 43a in response to the file opening request from the spare service producing means 30b, is withdrawn. When the file opening environment is not yet withdrawn, the withdrawal is forcibly performed in the opening environment withdrawing means 44a so that it is possible to prevent an opening error in the data processing system.

Figure 19 is a schematic block diagram according to one embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention shown in Fig. 18. In Fig. 19, the same reference letters as used in Fig. 16 are attached to the same components in this drawing. GS1 denotes a discriminator, CT denotes a control table, and GSP denotes a global service program for managing a start-up of the global service program. The control table CT for storing discriminators is provided in memory area in the file GS4 to manage the file opening environment.

The GSP is provided for sorting the current GS2 and the spare GS3. Further, the GSP allocates the discriminator to the current GS2 when starting the current GS2, and also allocates the same discriminator as that of the current GS2 to the spare GS3 when starting the spare GS3. Accordingly, the discriminator GS1 is allocated to the current GS2, and also allocated to the spare GS3. The current GS2 and the spare GS3 inform the allocated discriminator to the file GS4 when issuing the file opening request to the file GS4.

Figure 20 is a flowchart for explaining the processing operation in the file GS4. In Fig. 20, first, the file GS4 receives the file opening request and the discriminator (step 1). Next, the file GS4 judges whether the same discriminator as received above is already set in the control table CT (step 2).

When the same discriminator is set in the control table CT (YES) (i.e., when the file opening request at the step 1 indicates the request from the spare GS3), the file GS4 forcibly withdraws the file opening environment and the I/O command (step 3).

When the same discriminator is not set in the control table CT (NO) (i.e., when the file opening request at the step 1 indicates the request from the current GS2, or when the file opening request indicates the request from the spare GS3 after the opening environment of the current GS2 is already withdrawn), the file GS4 performs the opening process (step 4). The file GS4 sets the received discriminator in the control table (step 5). Accordingly, when the crash does not occur in the current GS2, the discriminator of the current GS2 in the control table

CT is held until the access processing to the file is completed.

Figure 21 is a view for explaining the processing operation according to the present invention. As shown in the drawing, when the file opening request is issued from the spare GS3, the file GS4 forcibly withdraws the file opening environment which is set in response to the file opening request from the current GS2. Accordingly, it is not necessary to output the open error from the file GS4 to the spare GS3.

Claims

1. An issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method which provides a current processing server (2a) and a spare processing server (2b), each processing server (2a, 2b) performing predetermined data processing requested from a client (1) based on a resource acquired a current resource management server (3a), and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current processing server (2a) to the spare processing server (2b) based on a command of a transfer from a nuclear program (4) when a crash occurs in the current processing server (2a), characterized in that the resource management server (3a) comprises:

re-transmission examination means (30) for examining a message from the processing server and determining whether or not it is a re-transmitted message based on a discriminator attached to the message for requesting acquisition of the right to use the resource; discriminator addition means (32) for adding the discriminator to the message for requesting issuance of the right to use when that right to use is registered; and right to use examination means (33) for examining whether the right to use is already registered on based on a previous message by referring to the discriminator attached by the discriminator addition means (32), when the message is indicated as the re-transmission message based on the detection of the re-transmission examination means (30); wherein, when the examination means (33) judges that the right to use is already registered, the above registered right to use is invalidated, and a new right to use is registered into the nuclear program (4) and the new right to use is issued to the spare processing server (2b).

2. An issue processing system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the discriminator transmitted from the

processing server (2) to the resource management server (3) comprises a unique discriminator and a re-transmission number discriminator for counting the number of the re-transmission, and the re-transmission examination means (30) judges whether the message is the re-transmitted message based on the re-transmission count discriminator.

3. An issue processing system as claimed in claim 2, wherein the unique discriminator comprises a multi-request discriminator and an issue number counting discriminator, the multi-request discriminator being used for the request of acquirement to the same resource, and the issue number counting discriminator indicating the number of issues of the multi-request discriminator.

4. An issue processing system for a right to use a resource in a data processing system having a global service program based on a fault-tolerant method providing a current service producing means (30a) and a spare service producing means (30b), each service producing means performing a predetermined data processing requested from a data processing means (10) based on an access processing means (40a), and the predetermined data processing being transferred from the current service producing means (30a) to the spare service producing means (30b) based on a command of transfer from a supervisor when a crash occurs in the current service producing means, characterized in that the system comprises :

a discriminator allocating means (50) for allocating the same discriminator to the current (30a) and spare (30b) service producing means; and

discriminator informing means (32a, 32b) associated with each of the current (30a) and the spare (30b) service producing means for informing the access processing means (40a) of the discriminator allocated by the discriminator allocating means (50), for processing a file access when the service producing means issues a file opening request,

wherein the access processing means (40a) manages the discriminator until the withdrawal of the opening environment is completed, the access processing means (40a) being informed of the discriminator from the current service producing means (30a) at the time of the file opening request therefrom, further, when the access processing means (40a) manages the same discriminator from the spare service producing means (30b) as that from the current service processing means, at the time of the file opening request, the opening environment defined by the discriminator is forcibly

withdrawn.

5. An issue processing method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the discriminator allocating means (50) allocates the same discriminator to both service producing means when the current and spare service producing means (30a, 30b) are started.

Patentansprüche

1. Ausgabeverarbeitungssystem für eine Berechtigung zur Verwendung eines Betriebsmittels in einem Datenverarbeitungssystem mit einem globalen Serviceprogramm, basierend auf einem Fehler-toleranzverfahren, welches einen laufenden Verarbeitungsserver (2a) und einen Ersatz-Verarbeitungsserver (2b) zur Verfügung gestellt, wobei jeder Verarbeitungsserver (2a, 2b) eine vorbestimmte Datenverarbeitung durchführt, die von einem Requester (1) basierend auf einem Betriebsmittel angefragt wurde, welches von einem laufenden Betriebsmittelmanagementserver (3a) erworben wurde, und wobei eine vorbestimmte Datenverarbeitung von einem laufenden Verarbeitungsserver (2a) auf den Ersatz-Verarbeitungsserver (2b) basierend auf einem Übertragungsbefehl von einem Koprogramm (4) aus übertragen wird, wenn ein Absturz bzw. Kollision in dem laufenden Verarbeitungsserver (2a) auftritt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Betriebsmittelmanagementserver (3a) folgendes aufweist:

eine Rücksendung-Prüfeinrichtung (30) zum Überprüfen einer Nachricht von dem Verarbeitungsserver und um zu bestimmen, ob diese eine rückgesendete Nachricht ist oder nicht, basierend auf einem Diskriminator, der an die Nachricht angeheftet ist, um nach dem Erwerb der Berechtigung der Verwendung des Betriebsmittels anzufragen;

eine Diskriminator-Addiereinrichtung (32) zum Hinzufügen des Diskriminators zur Nachricht, um nach einer Ausgabe der Verwendungs-berechtigung anzufragen, wenn diese Verwendungs-berechtigung registriert ist; und

eine Verwendungsrecht-Prüfeinrichtung (33), zum Prüfen, ob das Verwendungsrecht bereits registriert wurde, und zwar basierend auf einer früheren Nachricht durch Bezugnahme auf den Diskriminator, der durch die Diskriminator-Addiereinrichtung (32) angefügt worden ist, wenn die Nachricht als eine rückgesendete bzw. wiedergesendete Nachricht angezeigt wird, basierend auf der Detektion durch die Rücksendung-Prüfeinrichtung (30);

wobei dann, wenn die Prüfeinrichtung (33) beurteilt, daß das Verwendungsrecht bereits regi-

striert wurde, das oben erwähnte registrierte Verwendungsrecht ungültig gemacht wird und ein neues Verwendungsrecht in dem Kernprogramm (4) registriert wird und das neue Verwendungsrecht an den Ersatz-Verarbeitungsserver (2b) ausgegeben wird.

2. Ausgabeverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Diskriminator, welcher von dem Verarbeitungsserver (2) zu dem Betriebsmittelmanagementserver (3) übertragen wurde, einen einmaligen Diskriminator und einen Rücksendung-Zahl-Diskriminator aufweist, um die Zahl von Rücksendungen bzw. Wiedersendungen zu zählen und bei dem die Rücksendung-Prüfeinrichtung (30) beurteilt, ob die Nachricht die rückgesendete Nachricht ist, basierend auf dem Rücksendung-Zählwert-Diskriminator.

3. Ausgabeverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 2, bei dem der einmalige Diskriminator einen Vielfachanfrage-Diskriminator und einen Ausgabeanzahl-Zähl-Diskriminator aufweist, wobei der Vielfachanfrage-Diskriminator für die Anfrage nach Erwerb des gleichen Betriebsmittels verwendet wird und wobei der Ausgabeanzahl-Zähl-Diskriminator die Zahl der Ausgaben des Vielfachanfrage-Diskriminators angibt.

4. Ausgabeverarbeitungssystem für die Berechtigung der Verwendung eines Betriebsmittels in einem Datenverarbeitungssystem, welches ein globales Serviceprogramm umfaßt, basierend auf einem Fehler-toleranzverfahren, welches eine laufende Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30a) und eine Ersatz-Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30b) zur Verfügung stellt, wobei jedes Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung eine vorbestimmte Datenverarbeitung durchführt, die von einer Datenverarbeitungseinrichtung (10) angefragt wurde, basierend auf einer Zugriffs-Verarbeitungseinrichtung (40a) und bei dem die vorbestimmte Datenverarbeitung von der laufenden bzw. momentanen Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30a) auf die Ersatz-Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30b) übertragen wird, und zwar basierend auf einem Übertragungsbefehl von einer Überwachungseinrichtung, wenn ein Absturz bzw. Kollision in der laufenden Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung auftritt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das System folgendes aufweist:

eine Diskriminator-Zuordnungseinrichtung (50) zum Zuordnen des gleichen Diskriminators zu der laufenden (30a) und der Ersatz(30b)-Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung; und
eine Diskriminator-Informiereinrichtung (32a, 32b), die jeder der laufenden (30a) und der Ersatz(30b)-Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung zu-

geordnet ist, um die Zugriffsverarbeitungseinrichtung (40a) über den Diskriminator zu informieren, der durch die Diskriminator-Zuordnungseinrichtung (50) zugeordnet wurde, um einen Dateizugriff zu verarbeiten, wenn die Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung eine Dateioffnungsanfrage ausgibt, wobei die Zugriffsverarbeitungseinrichtung (40a) den Diskriminator managt, bis die Rücknahme der Öffnungsgrundlagen vervollständigt ist und wobei die Zugriffsverarbeitungseinrichtung (40a) von der laufenden Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30a) über den Diskriminator informiert wird, und zwar zu dem Zeitpunkt der Dateioffnungsanfrage von dieser, und wobei ferner dann, wenn die Zugriffsverarbeitungseinrichtung (40a) den gleichen Diskriminator von der Ersatz-Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30b) wie derjenigen von der laufenden Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung managt, zu dem Zeitpunkt der Dateioffnungsanfrage, die Öffnungsgrundlagen, die durch den Diskriminator festgelegt sind, zwangsweise zurückgezogen werden.

5. Ausgabebehandlungsverfahren nach Anspruch 4, bei dem die Diskriminator-Zuordnungseinrichtung (50) den gleichen Diskriminator beiden Service-Erzeugungseinrichtungen zuordnet, wenn die momentane bzw. laufende und die Ersatz-Service-Erzeugungseinrichtung (30a, 30b) gestartet werden.

Revendications

1. Système de traitement de délivrance du droit d'utiliser une ressource dans un système de traitement de données possédant un programme de service global s'appuyant sur un procédé tolérant vis-à-vis des défauts qui fournit un serveur de traitement courant (2a) et un serveur de traitement de réserve (2b), chaque serveur de traitement (2a, 2b) effectuant un traitement de données prédéterminé qui est demandé par un client (1) sur la base d'une ressource acquise par un serveur de gestion de ressources courant (3a), le traitement de données prédéterminé étant transféré du serveur de traitement courant (2a) au serveur de traitement de réserve (2b) sur la base d'une instruction de transfert venant d'un programme de noyau (4) lorsqu'une panne se produit dans le serveur de traitement courant (2a), caractérisé en ce que le serveur de gestion de ressources (3a) comprend :

un moyen d'examen de réémission (30) servant à examiner un message venant du serveur de traitement et à déterminer s'il s'agit ou non d'un message réémis sur la base d'un discrimina-

- teur lié au message pour demander l'acquisition du droit d'utilisation de la ressource ;
un moyen d'addition de discriminateur (32) servant à ajouter le discriminateur au message afin de demander la délivrance du droit d'utilisation lorsque ce droit d'utilisation est enregistré ; et
un moyen d'examen de droit d'utilisation (33) servant à examiner si le droit d'utilisation est ou non déjà enregistré sur la base d'un message précédent par référence au discriminateur lié par le moyen d'addition de discriminateur (32), lorsque le message est indiqué comme étant le message de réémission sur la base de la détection faite par le moyen d'examen de réémission (30) ;
où, lorsque le moyen d'examen (33) détermine que le droit d'utilisation est déjà enregistré, le droit d'utilisation enregistré ci-dessus indiqué est invalidé, et un nouveau droit d'utilisation est enregistré dans le programme de noyau (4) et le nouveau droit d'utilisation est délivré au serveur de traitement de réserve (2b).
2. Système de traitement de délivrance selon la revendication 1, où le discriminateur émis par le serveur de traitement (2) à destination du serveur de gestion de ressources (3) comprend un discriminateur unique et un discriminateur de nombre de réémissions servant à compter le nombre des réémissions, et le moyen d'examen de réémission (30) détermine si le message est le message réémis sur la base du discriminateur de comptage de réémissions.
3. Système de traitement de délivrance selon la revendication 2, où le discriminateur unique comprend un discriminateur multi-demande et un discriminateur de comptage de nombre de délivrances, le discriminateur multi-demande étant utilisé pour la demande d'acquisition d'une même ressource, et le discriminateur de comptage de nombre de délivrances indiquant le nombre de délivrances du discriminateur multi-demande.
4. Système de traitement de délivrance du droit d'utiliser une ressource dans un système de traitement de données ayant un programme de service global s'appuyant sur un procédé tolérant vis-à-vis des défauts qui fournit un moyen de production de service courant (30a) et un moyen de production de service de réserve (30b), chaque moyen de production de service effectuant un traitement de données prédéterminé qui est demandé depuis un moyen de traitement de données (10) sur la base d'un moyen de traitement d'accès (40a), le traitement de données prédéterminé étant transféré du moyen de production de service courant (30a) au moyen de produc-

tion de service de réserve (30b) sur la base d'une instruction de transfert venant d'un superviseur lorsqu'une panne a lieu dans le moyen de production de service courant, caractérisé en ce que le système comprend :

un moyen d'affectation de discriminateur (50) servant à affecter le même discriminateur aux moyens de production de service courant (30a) et de réserve (30b) ; et

un moyen de communication de discriminateur (32a, 32b) respectivement associé à chacun des moyens de production de service courant (30a) et de réserve (30b), et servant à informer le moyen de traitement d'accès (40a) du discriminateur affecté par le moyen d'affectation de discriminateur (50), afin de traiter un accès à un fichier lorsque le moyen de production de service délivre une demande d'ouverture de fichier,

où le moyen de traitement d'accès (40a) gère le discriminateur jusqu'à ce que le retrait de l'environnement d'ouverture soit achevé, le moyen de traitement d'accès (40a) étant informé du discriminateur par le moyen de production de service courant (30a) au moment de la demande d'ouverture de fichier venant de celui-ci, et, par ailleurs, lorsque le moyen de traitement d'accès (40a) gère le même discriminateur, provenant du moyen de production de service de réserve (30b), que celui venant du moyen de traitement de service courant, au moment de la demande d'ouverture de fichier, l'environnement d'ouverture défini par le discriminateur est retiré de force.

5. Système de traitement de délivrance selon la revendication 4, où le moyen d'affectation de discriminateur (50) affecte le même discriminateur aux deux moyens de production de service lorsque les moyens de production de service courant et de réserve (30a, 30b) sont démarrés.

Fig. 1

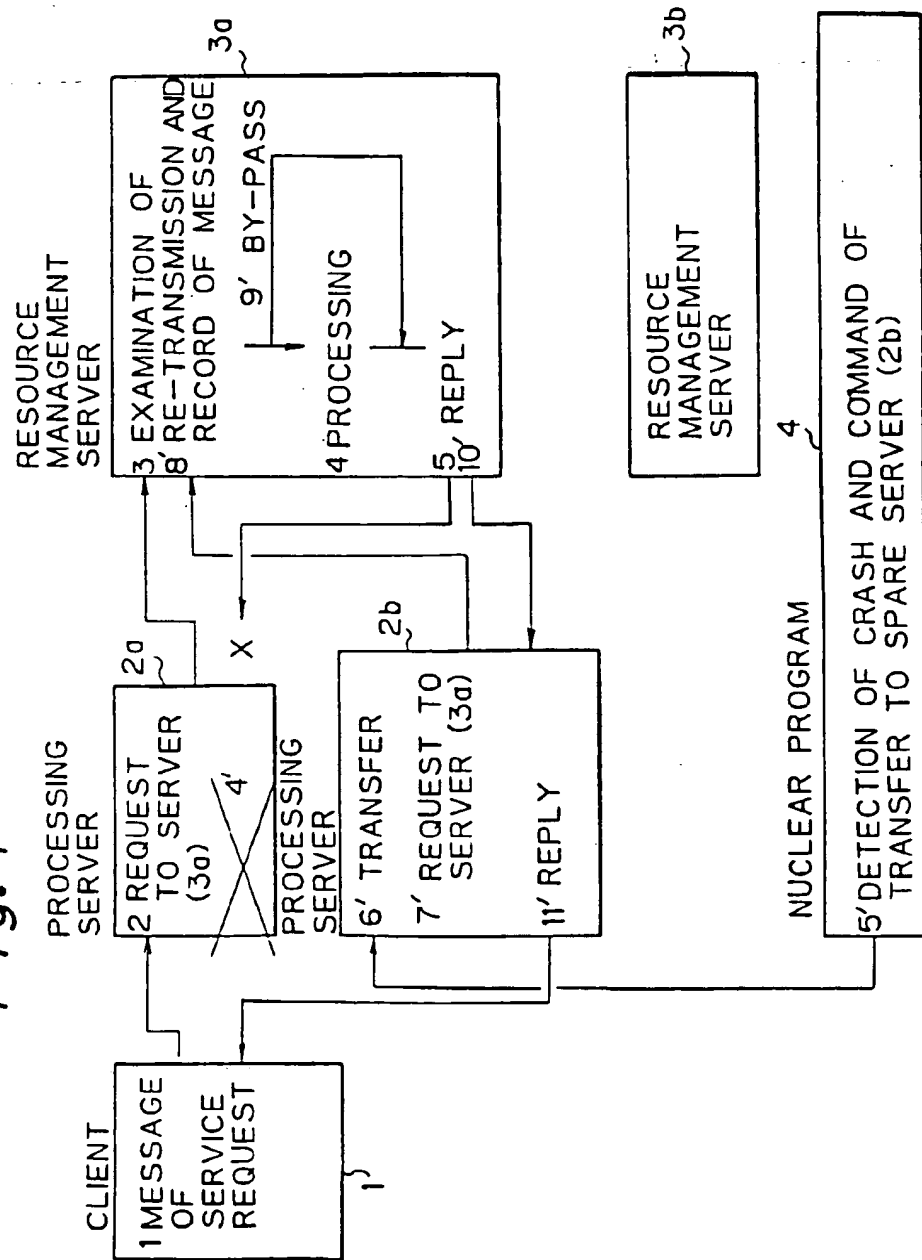


Fig. 2A

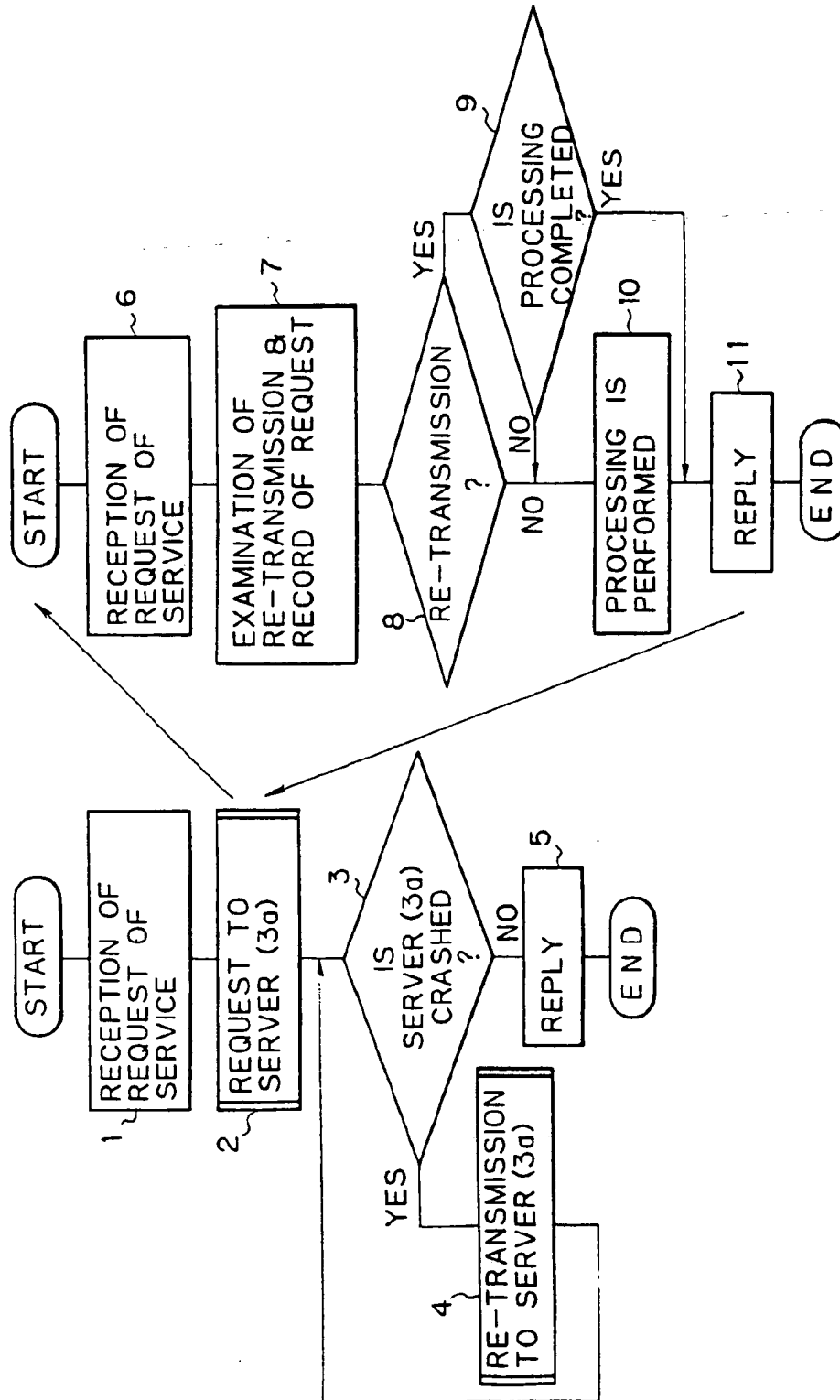


Fig. 2B

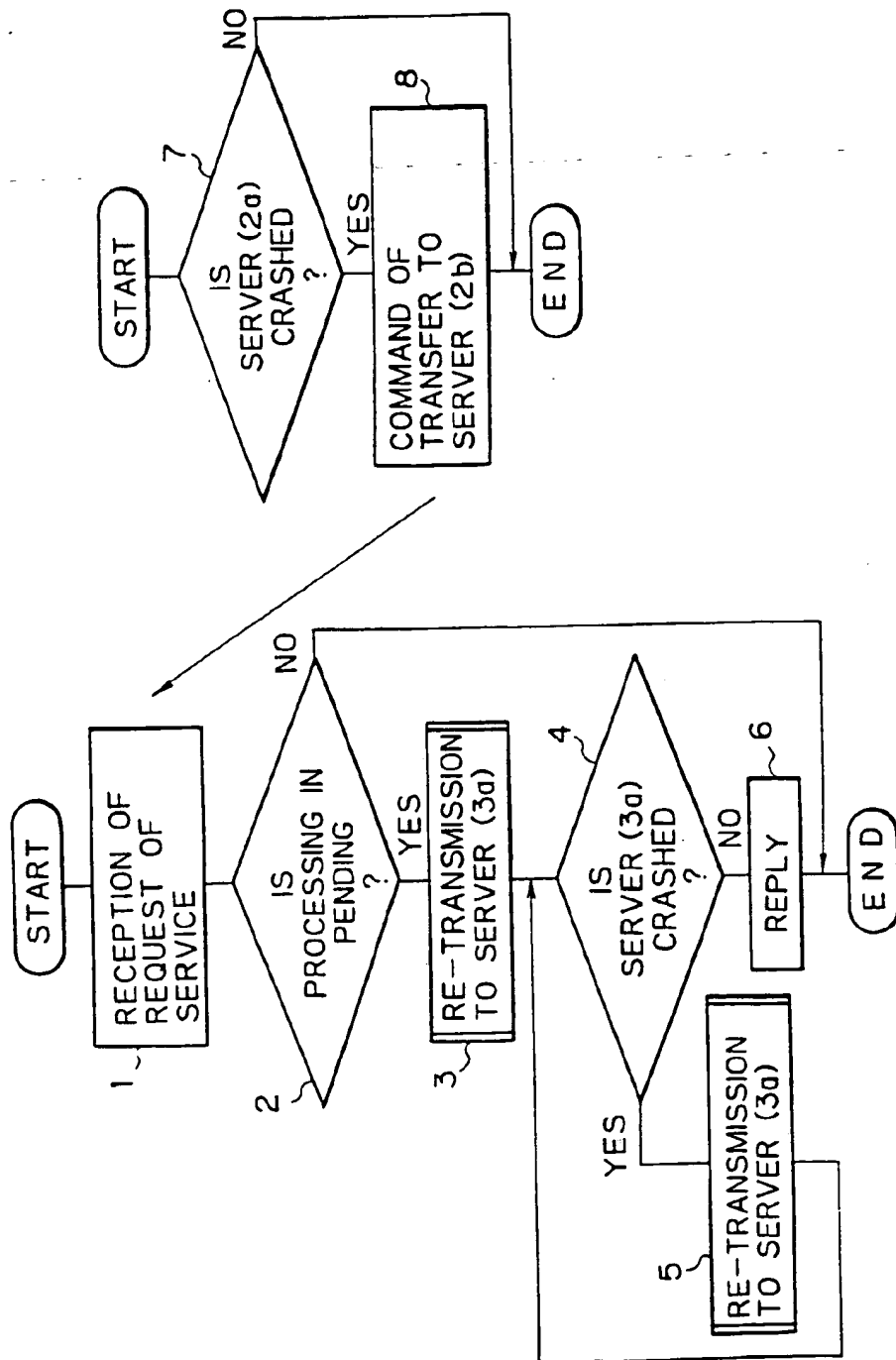


Fig. 3

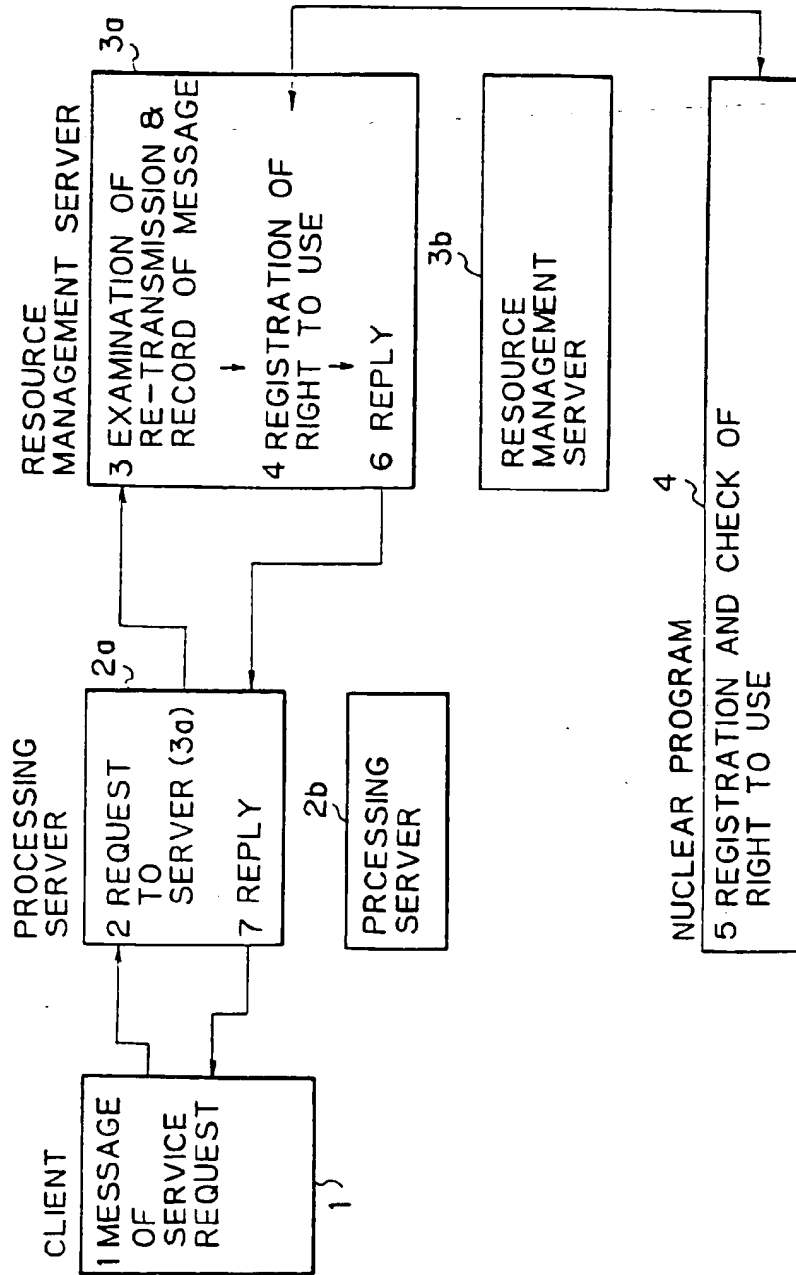


Fig. 4

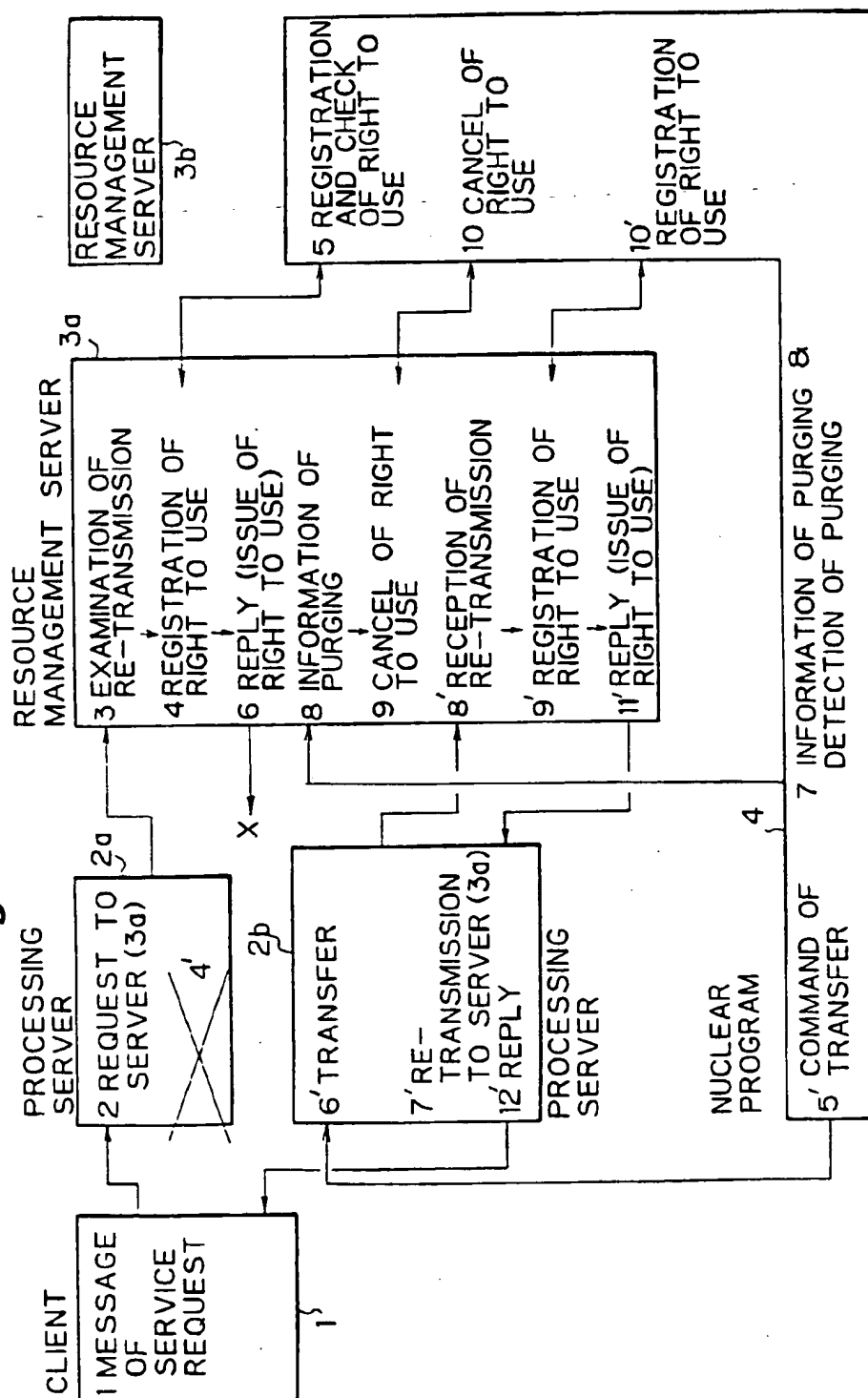


Fig. 5

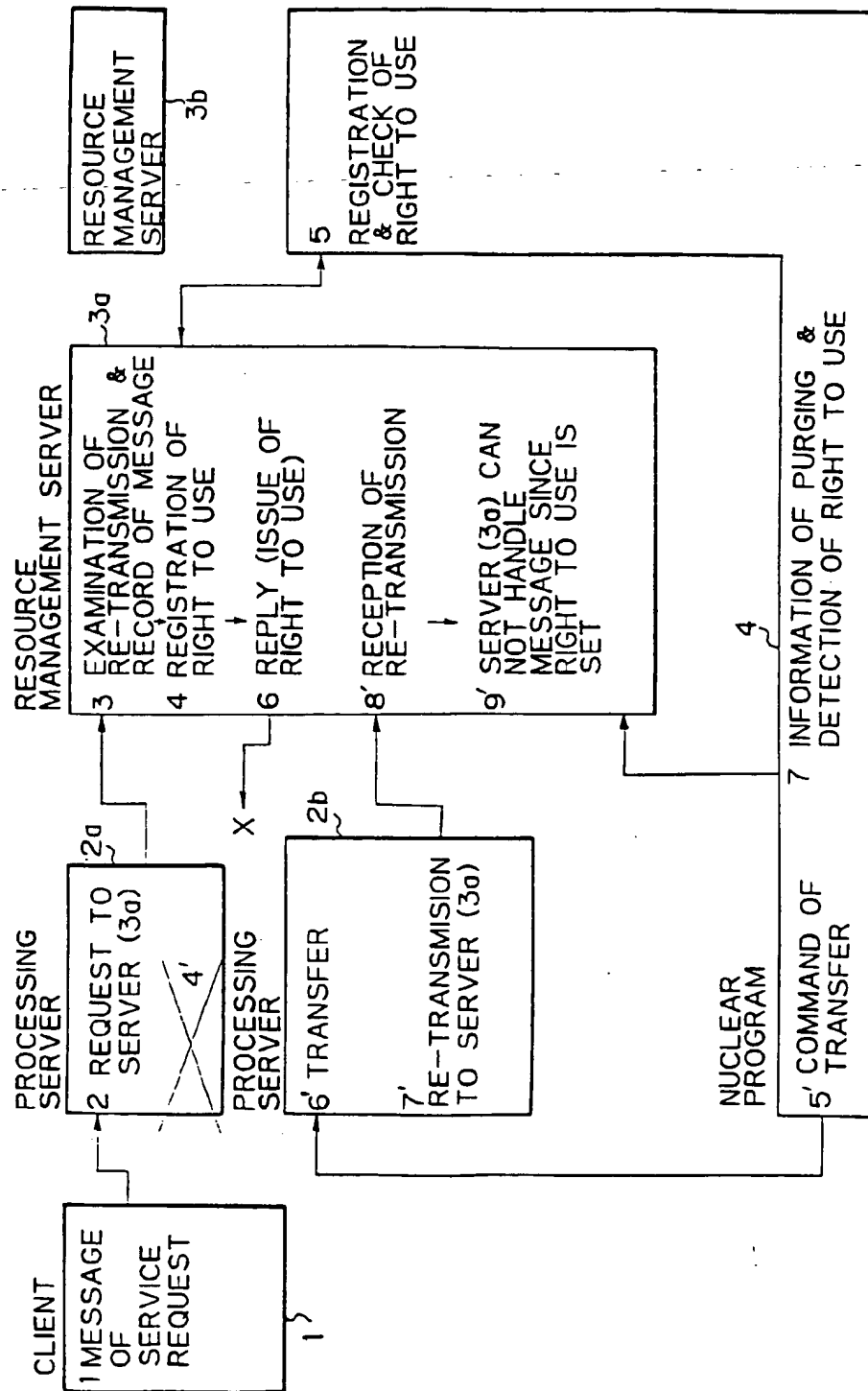


Fig. 6

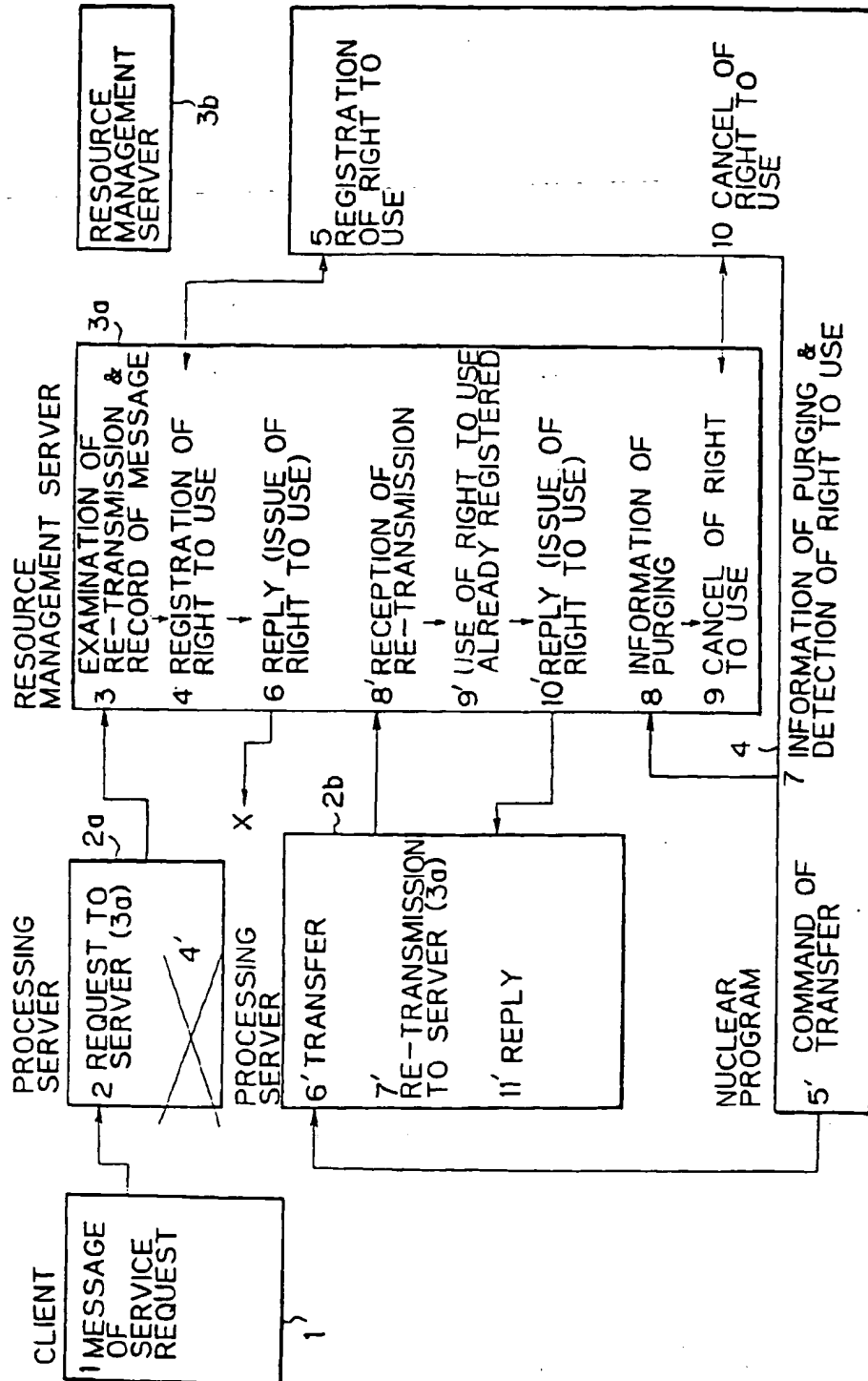


Fig. 7A

Fig. 7

Fig. 7A

Fig. 7B

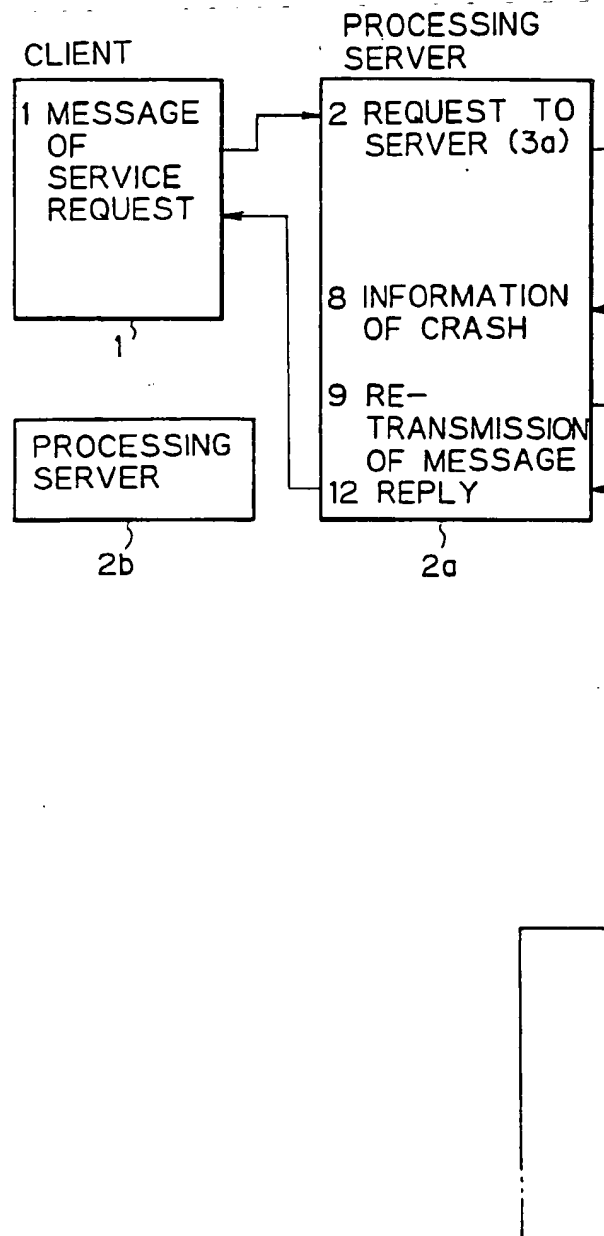


Fig. 7B

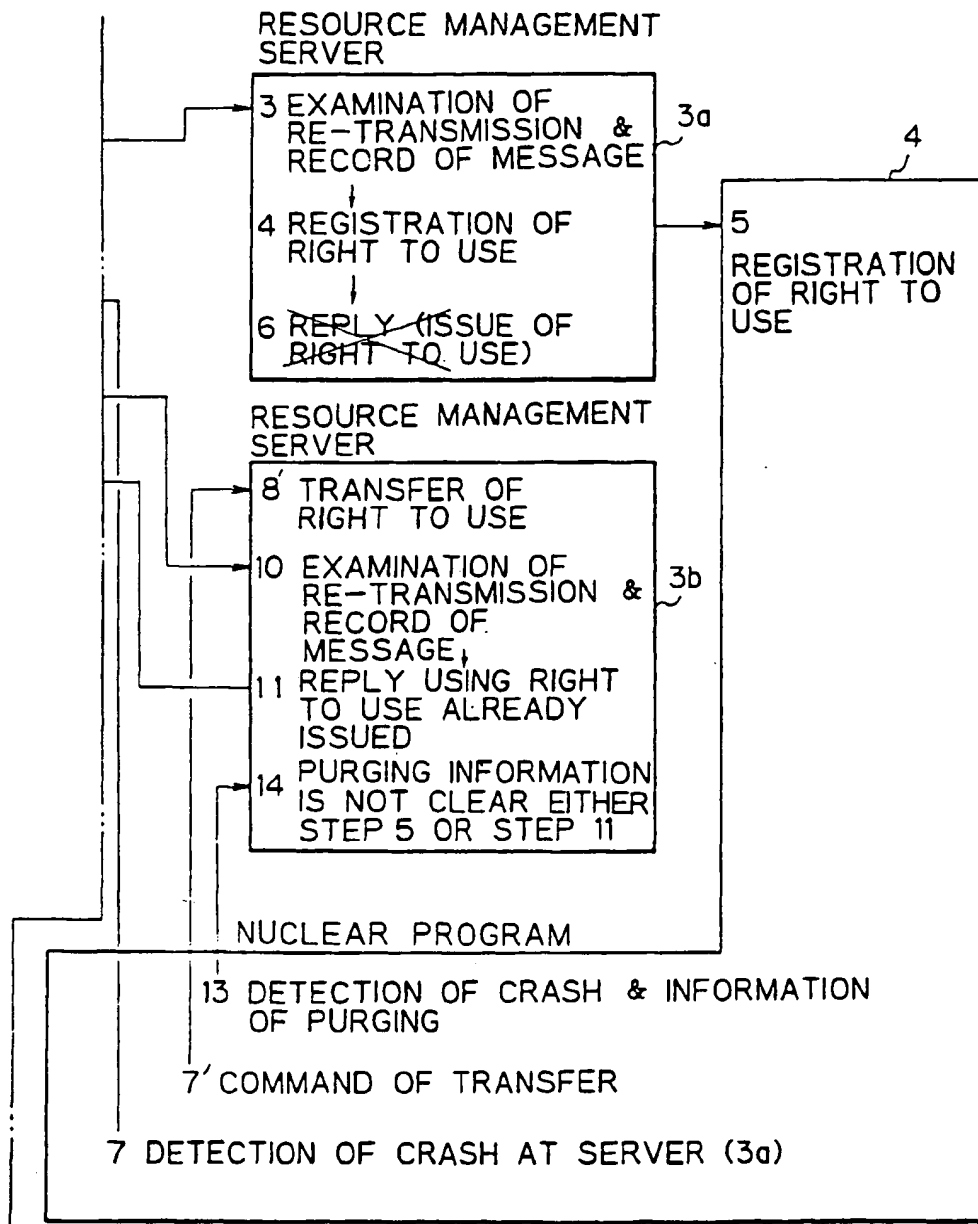


Fig. 8

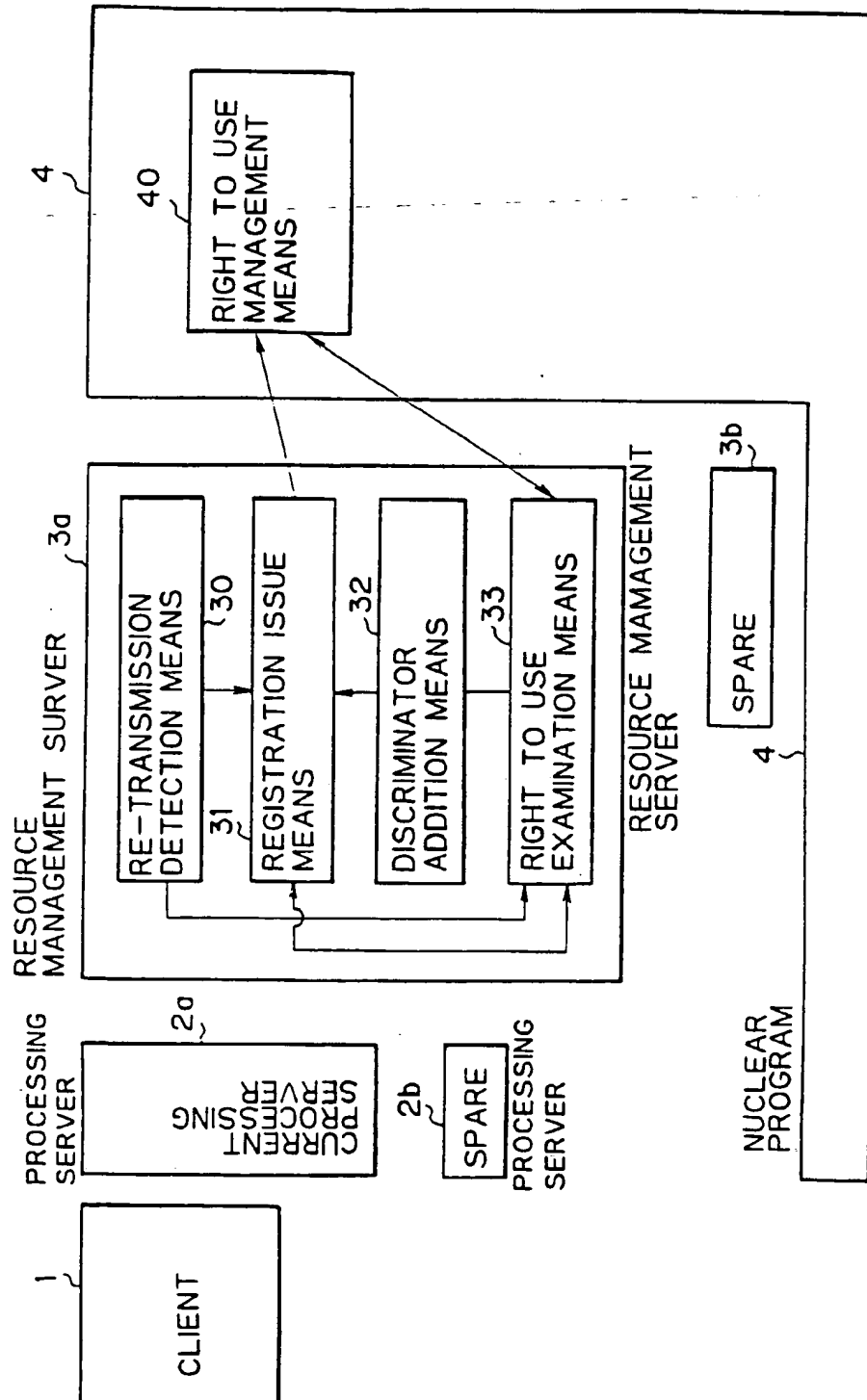


Fig. 9A

Fig. 9

Fig. 9 A	Fig. 9 B
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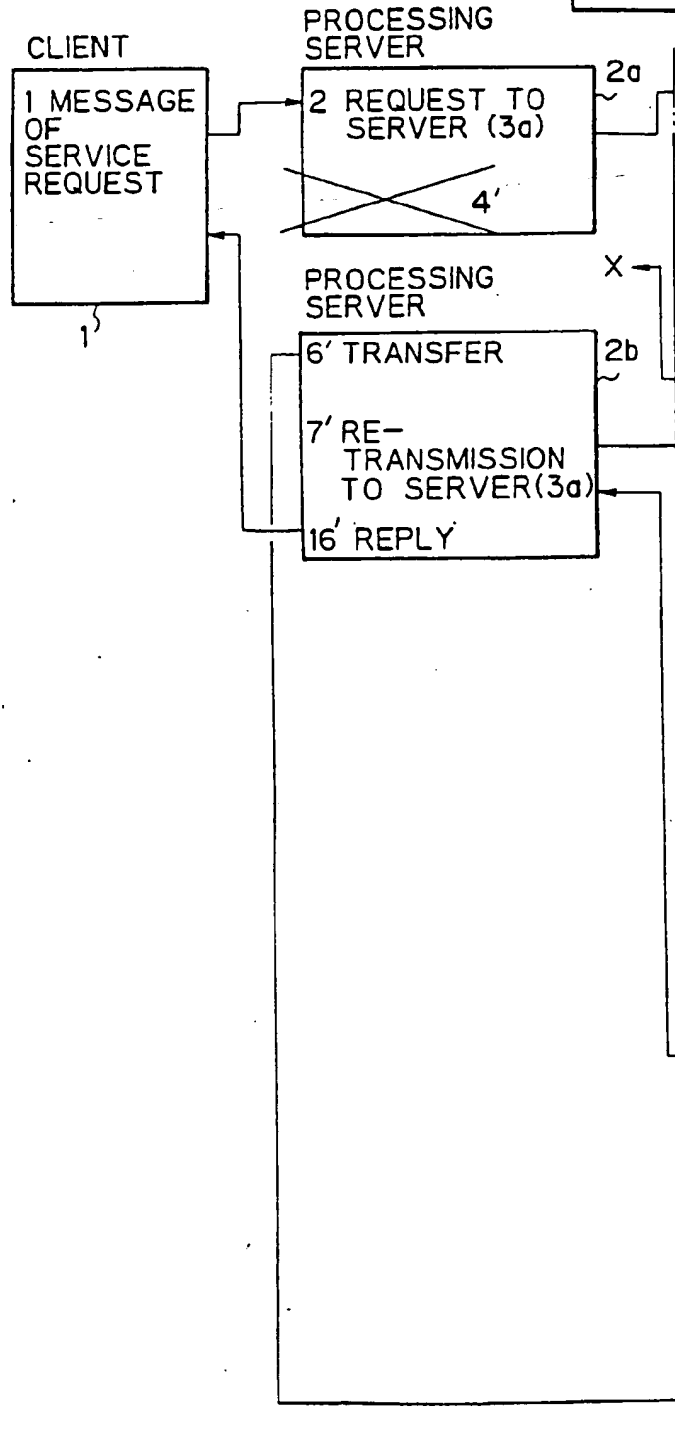


Fig. 9B

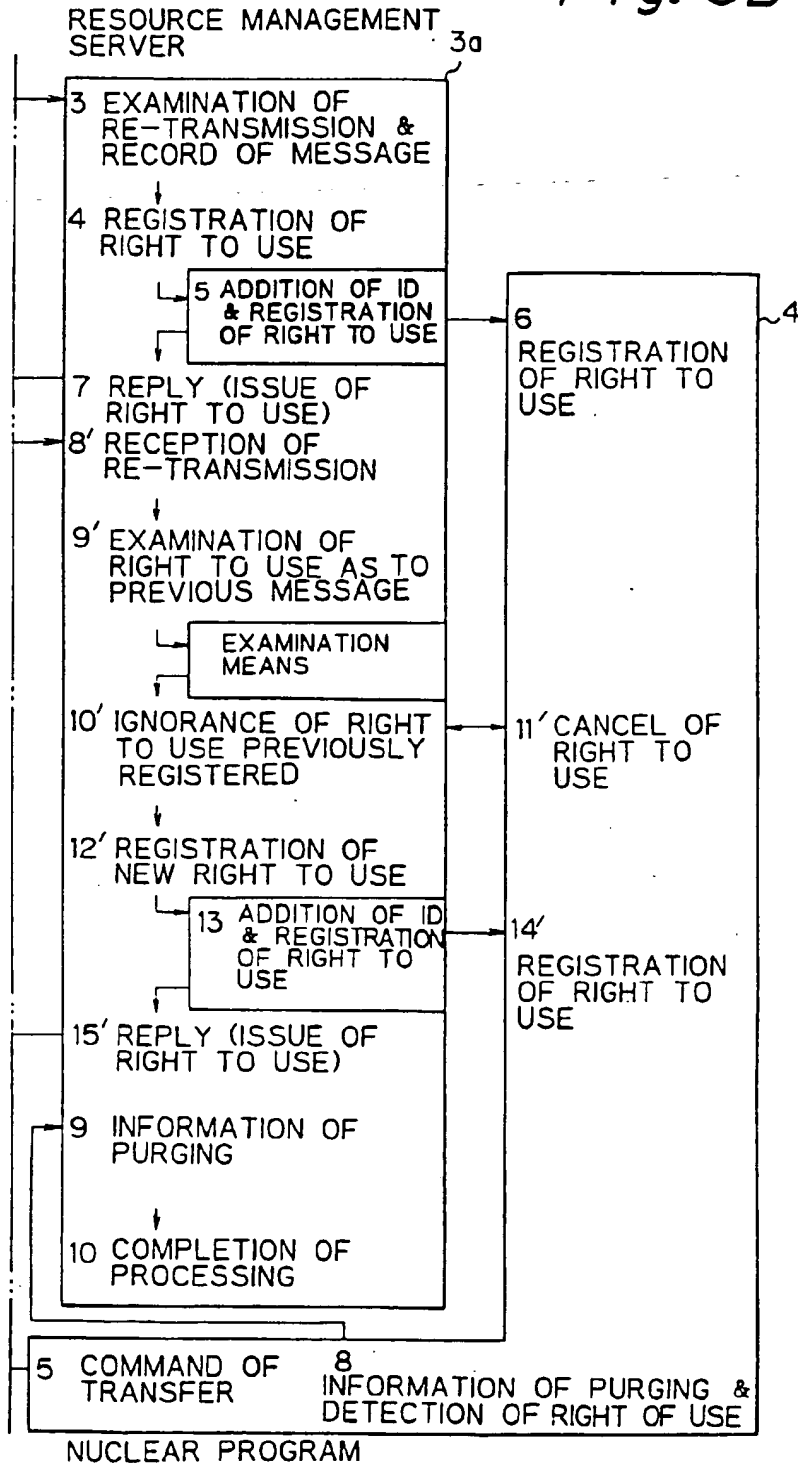


Fig. 10

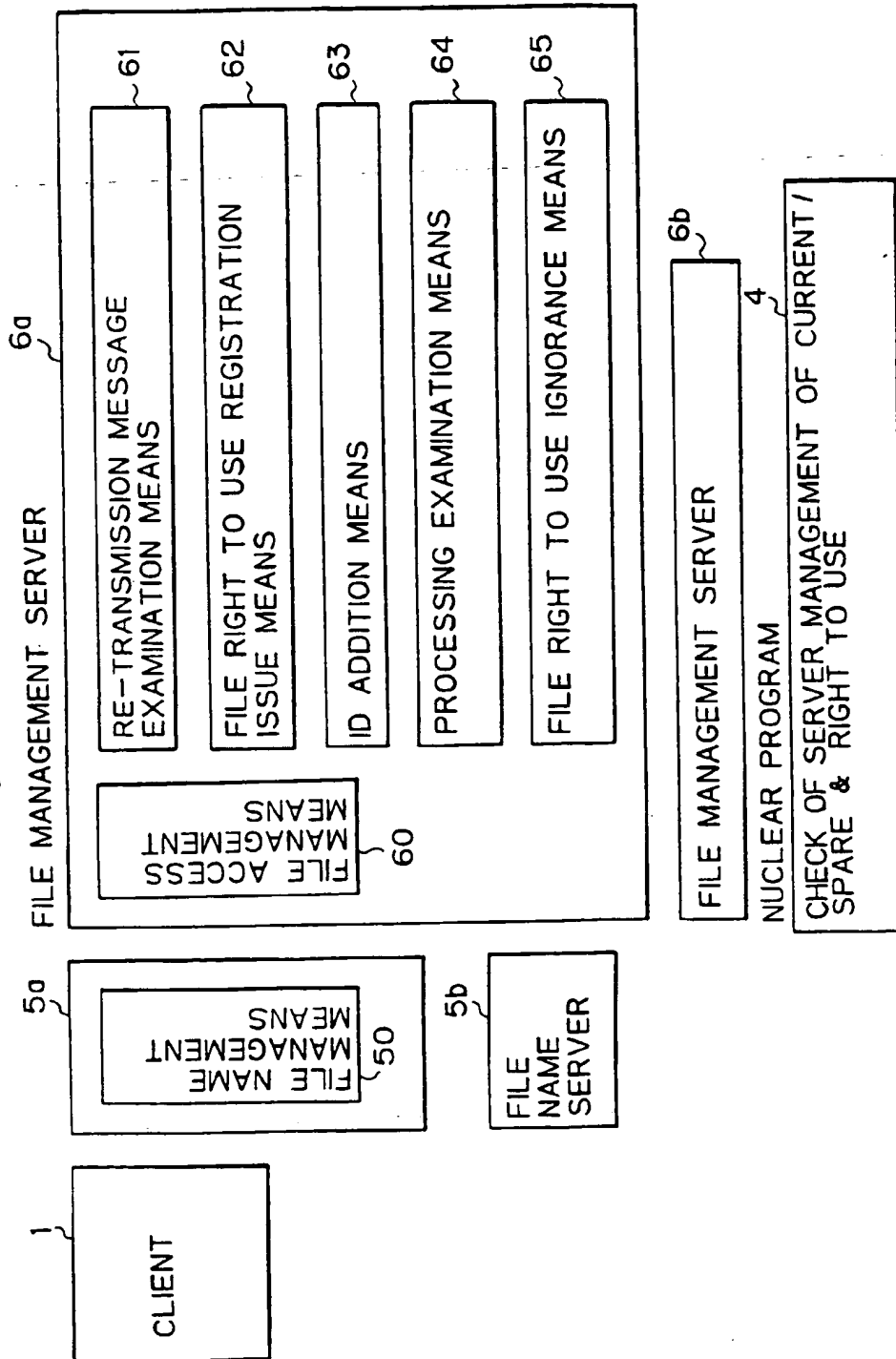


Fig. 11

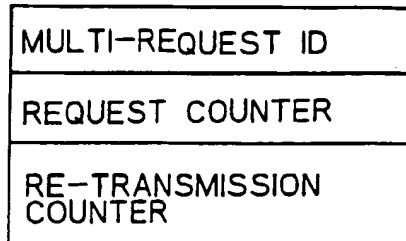


Fig. 12A

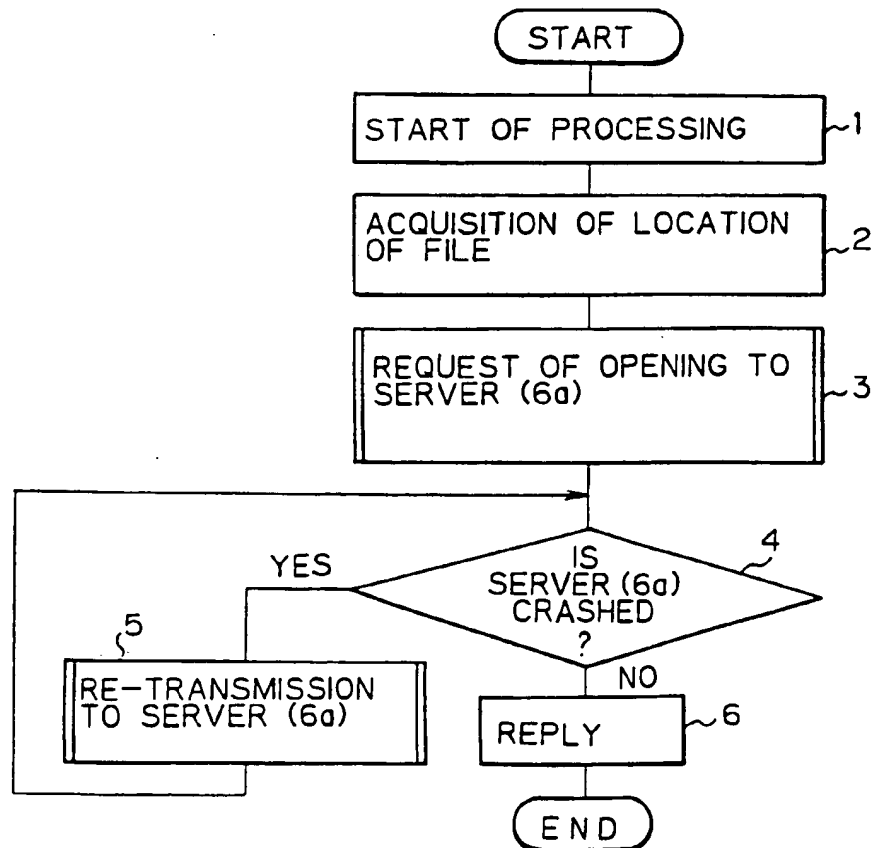


Fig. 12B

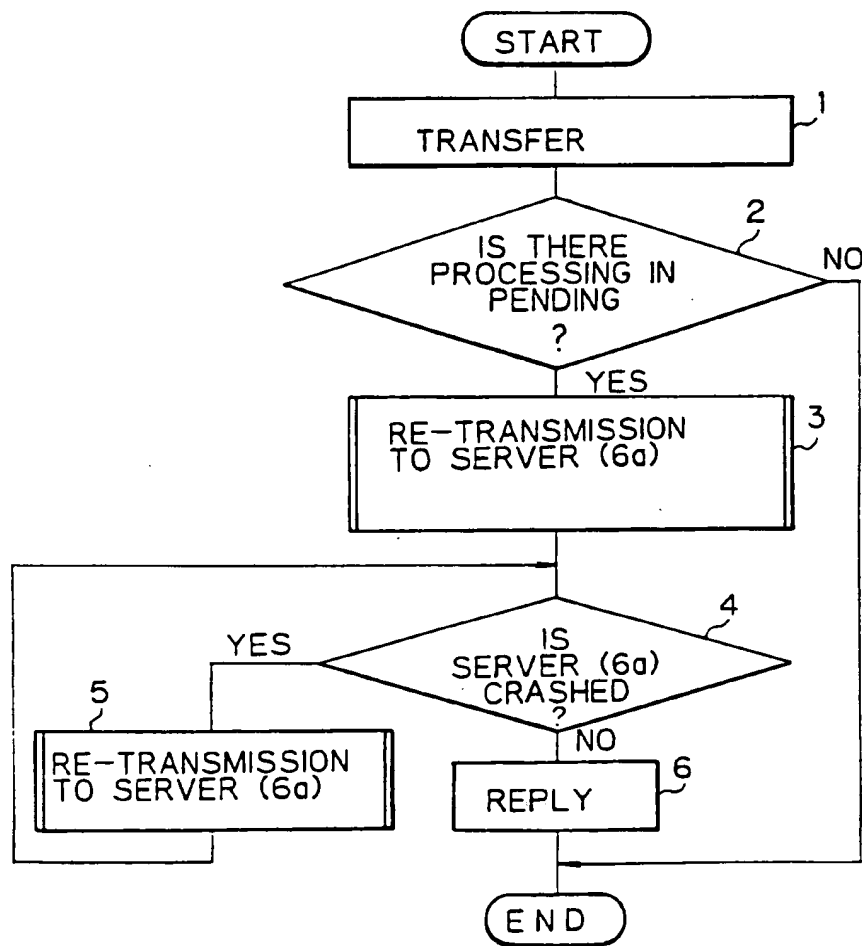


Fig. 13B

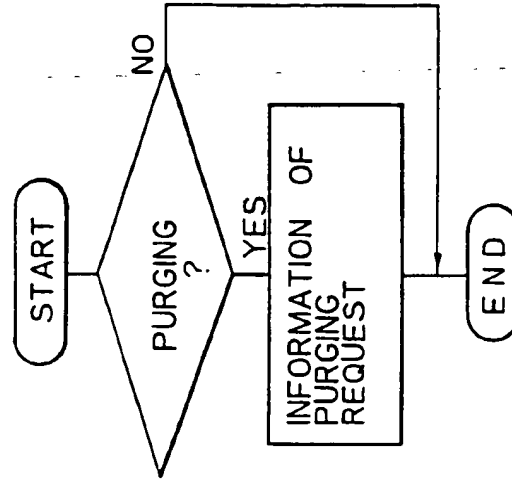


Fig. 13A

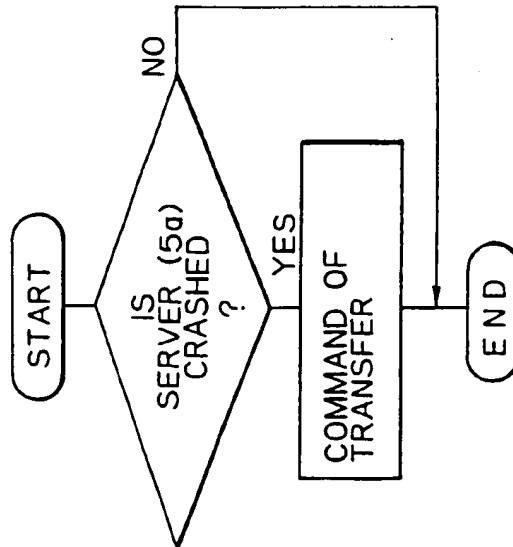


Fig. 14A

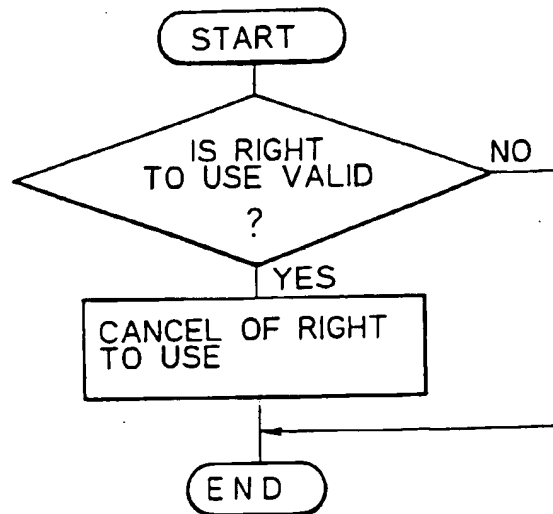


Fig. 14B

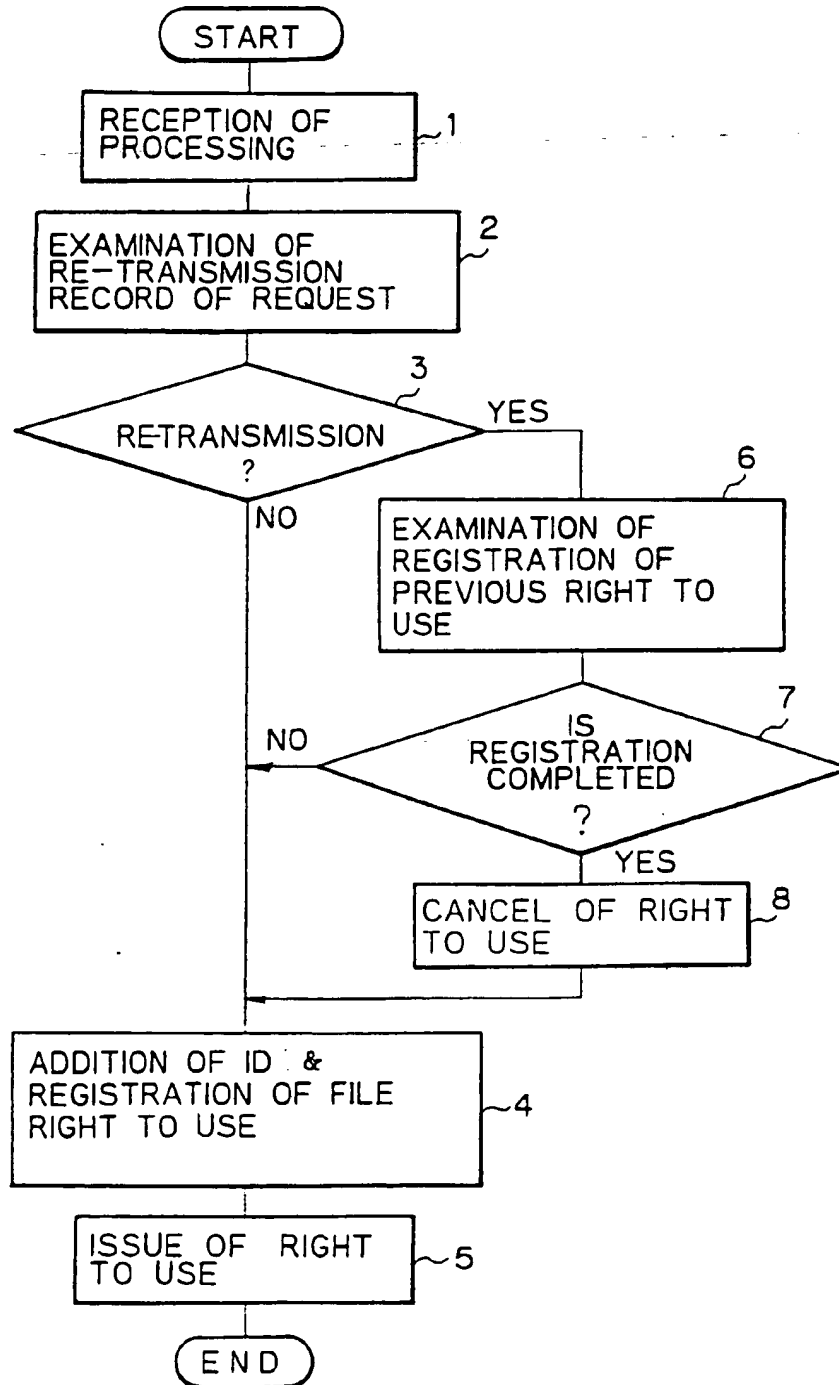


Fig. 15

Fig. 15A

Fig. 15A	Fig. 15B
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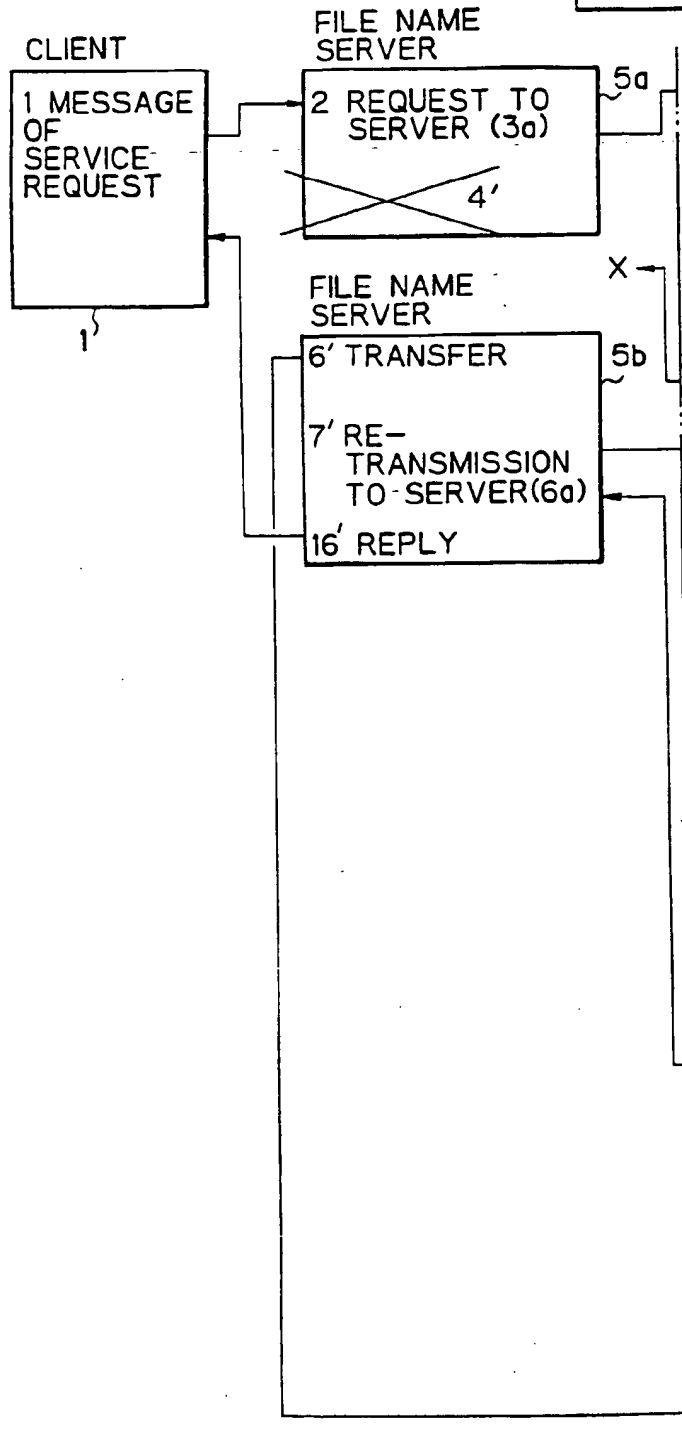


Fig. 15B

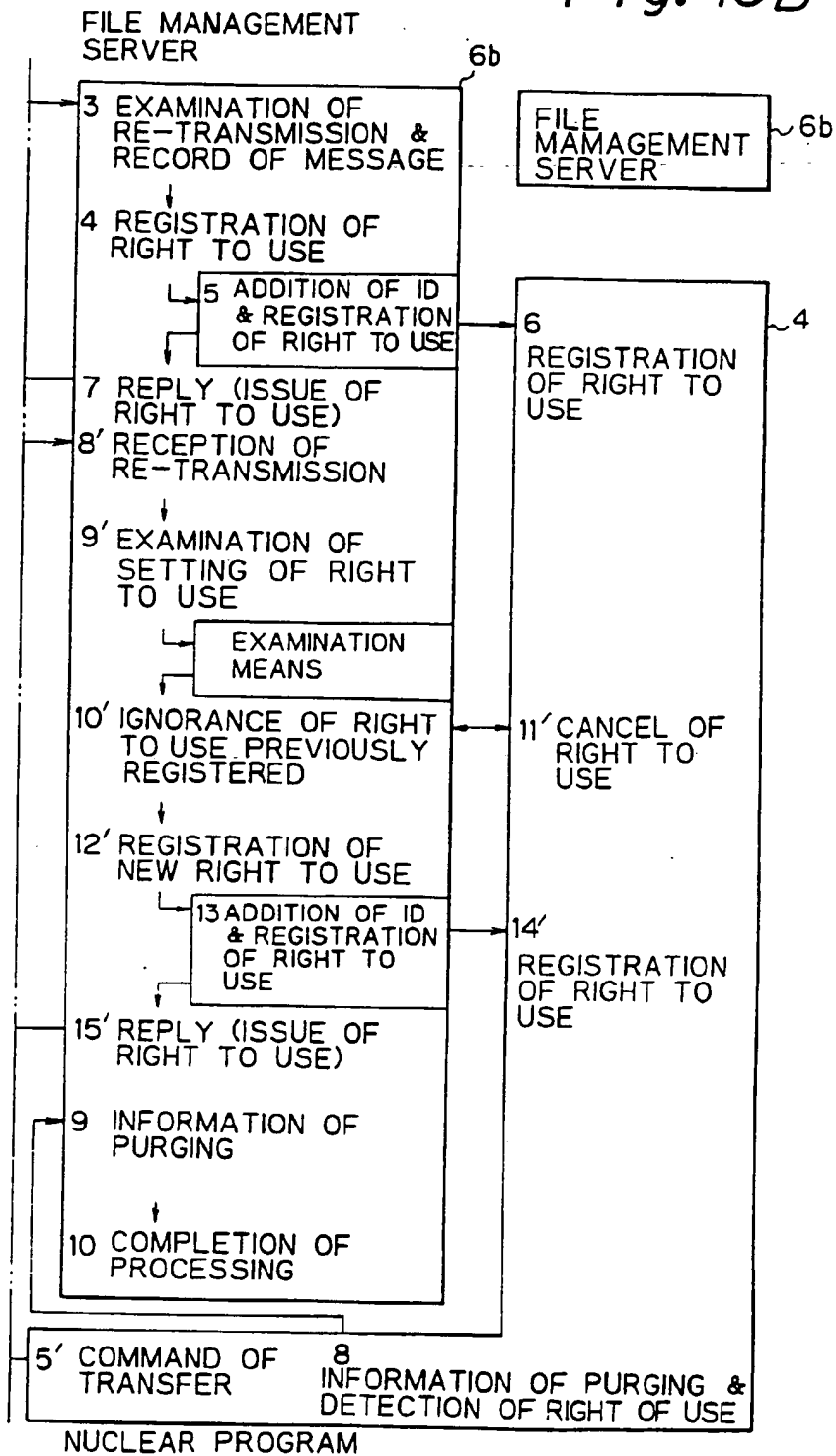


Fig. 16

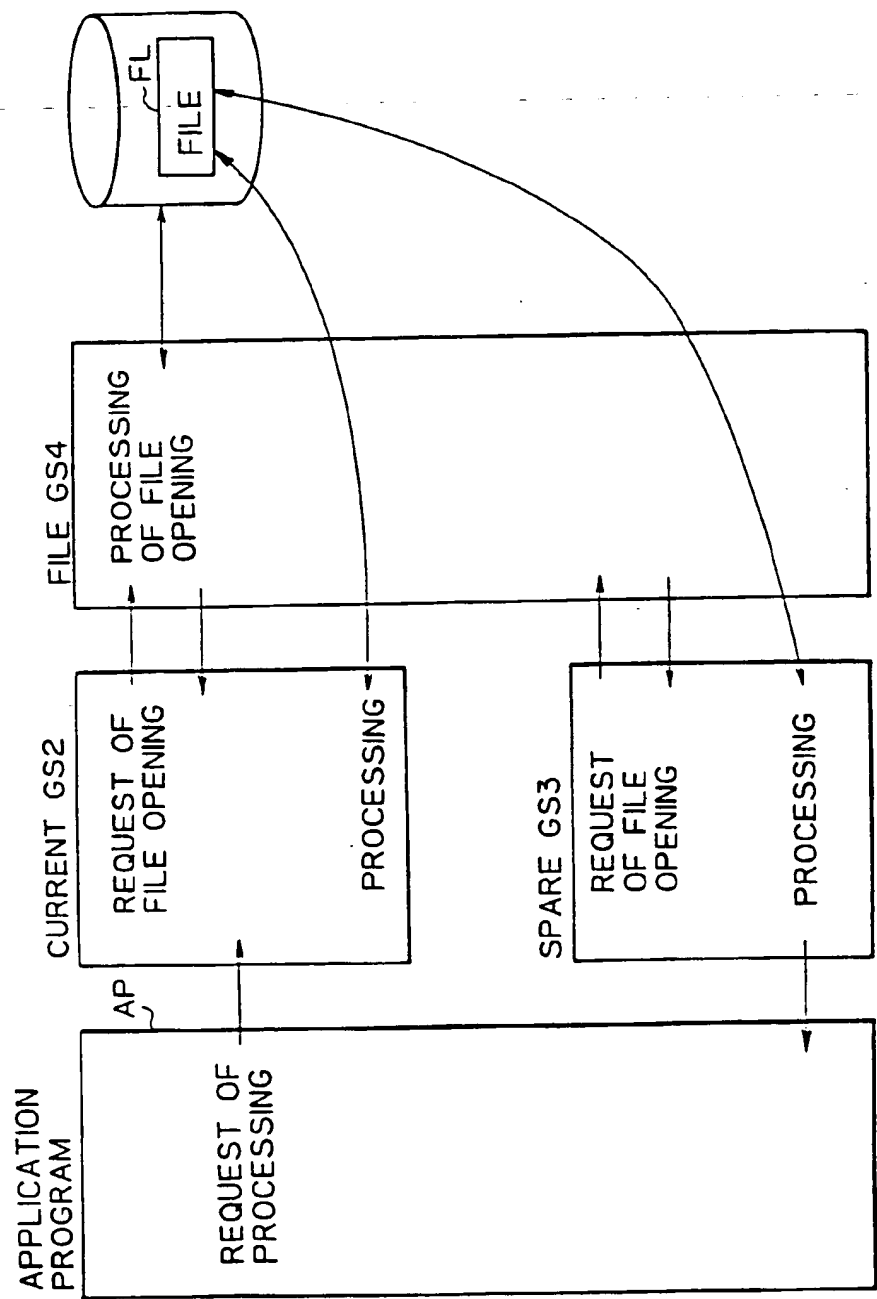


Fig. 17

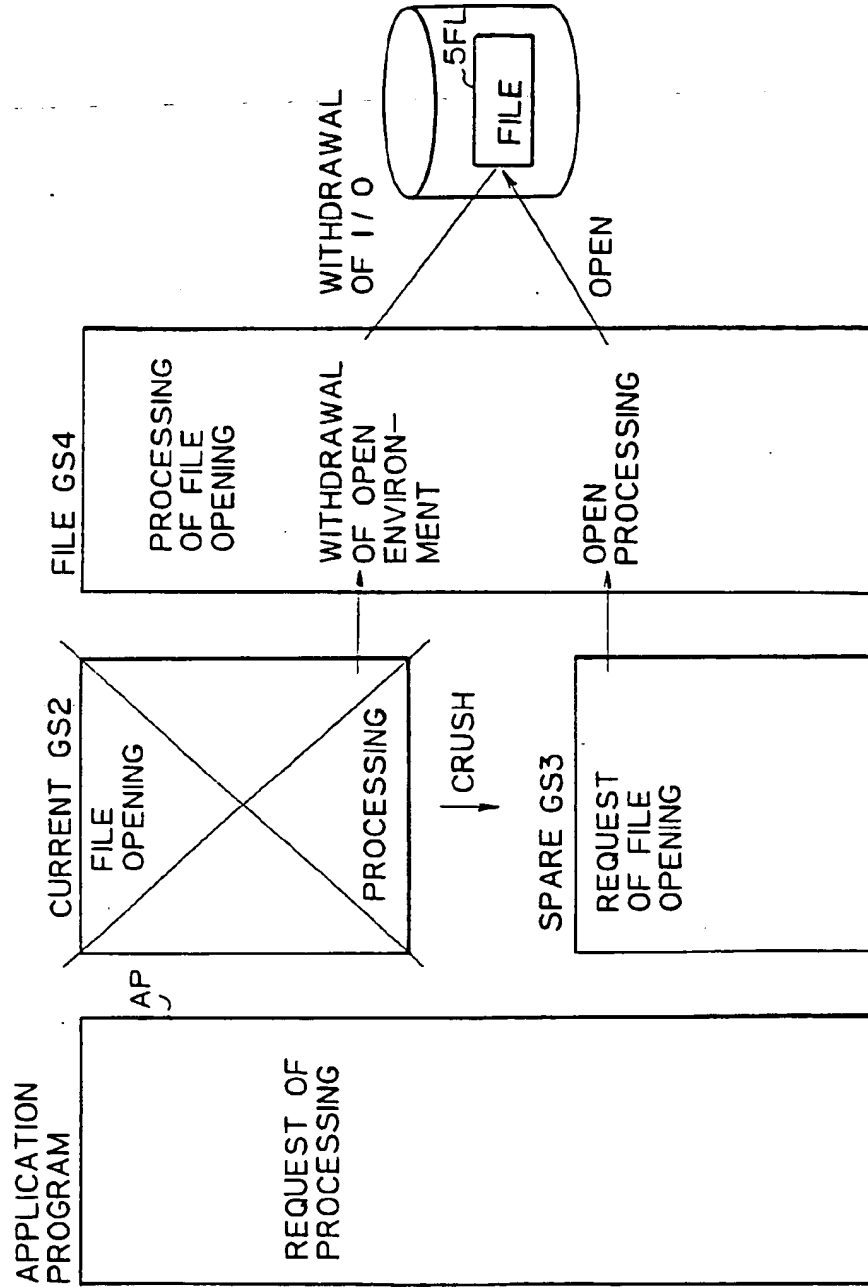


Fig. 18

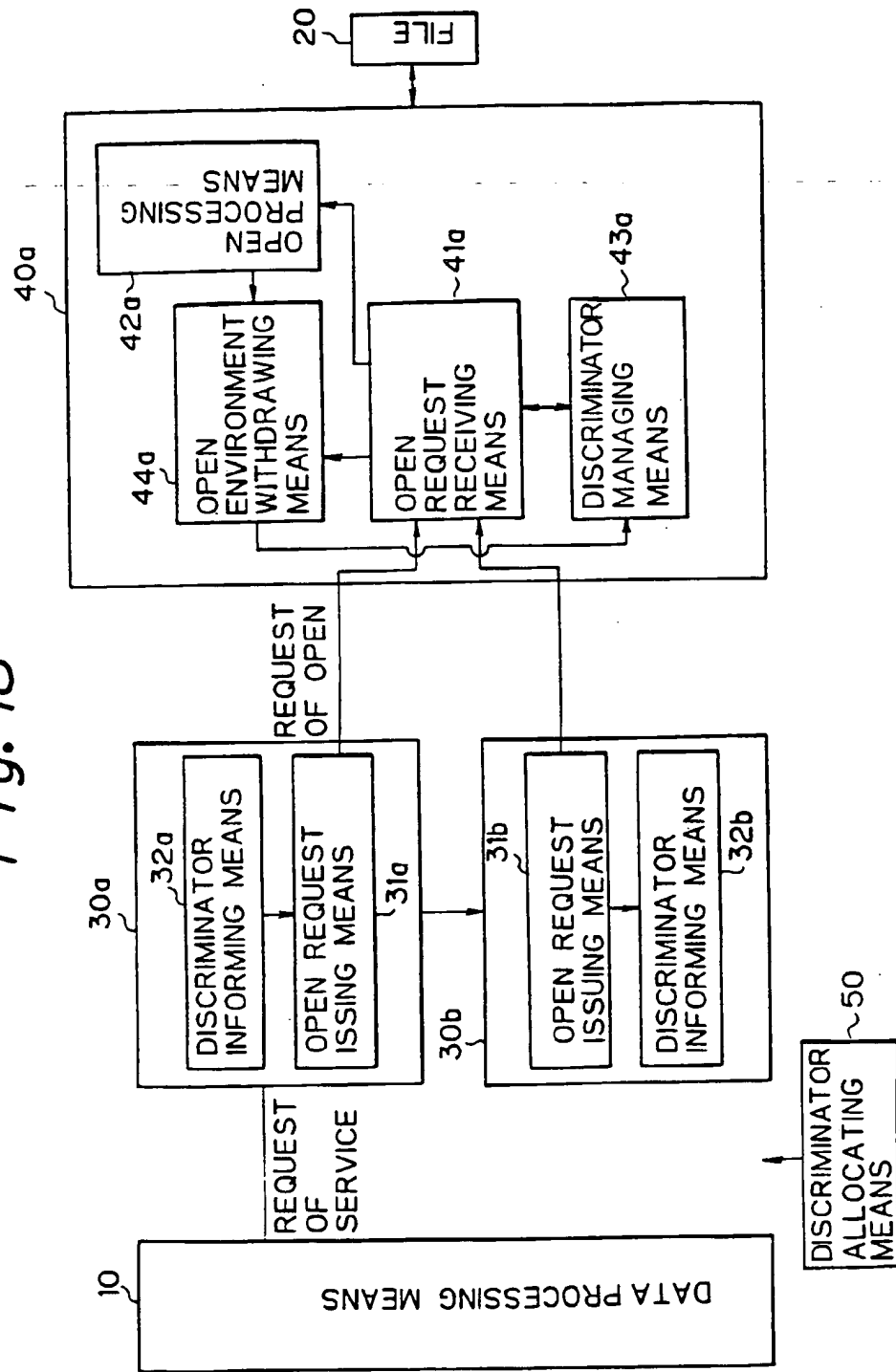


Fig. 19

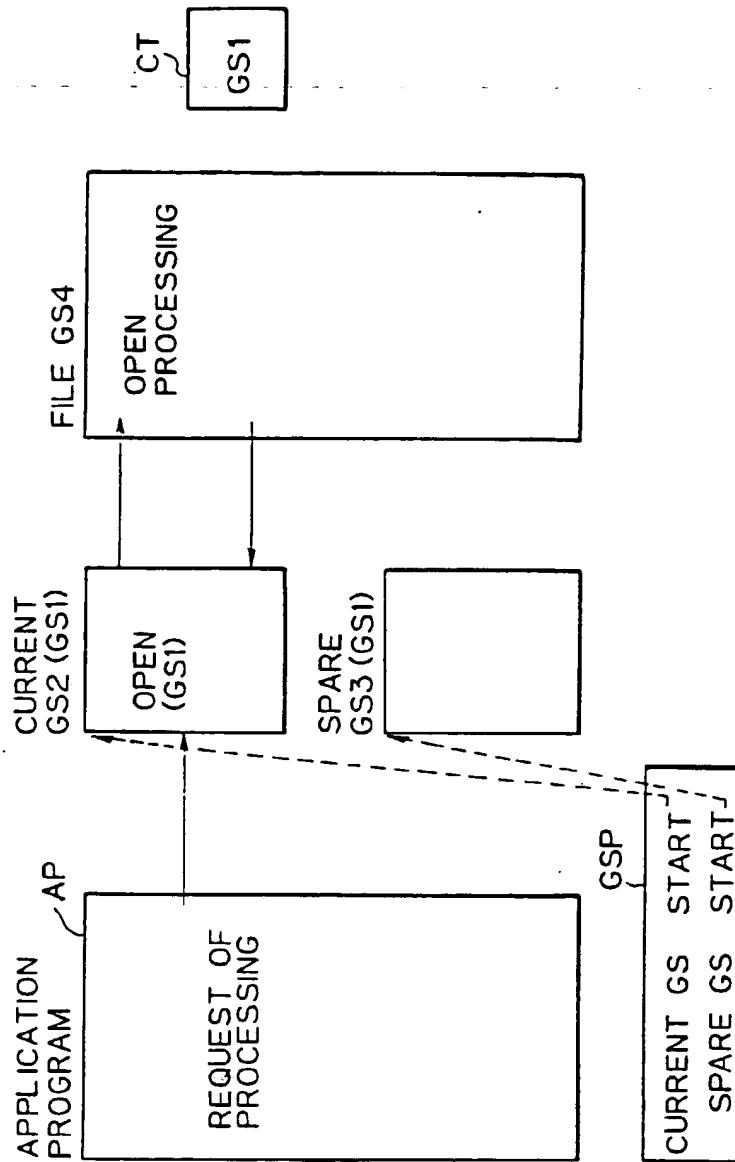


Fig. 20

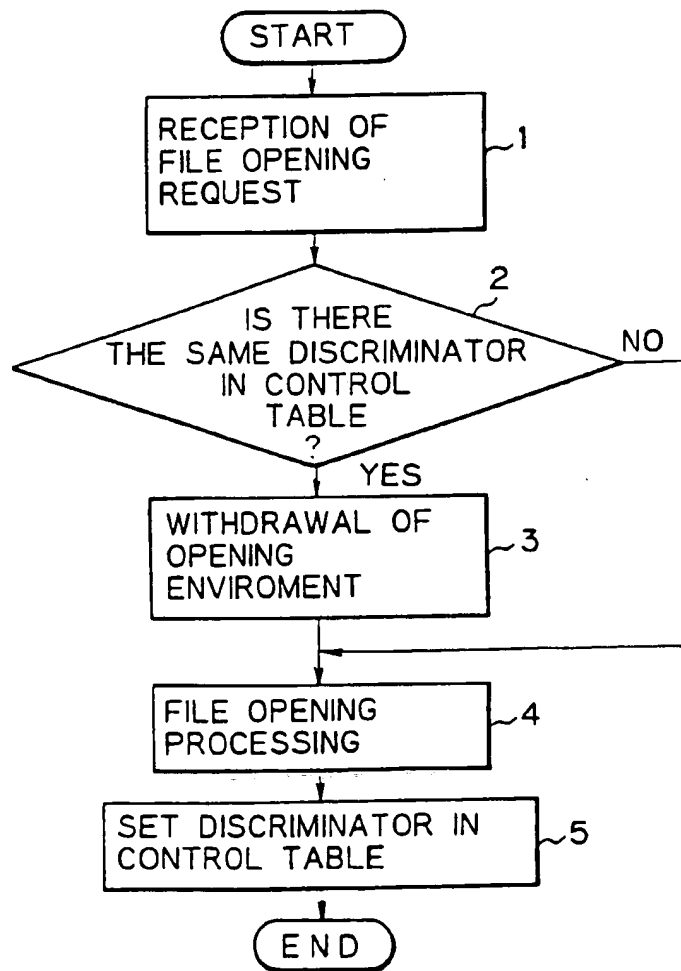


Fig. 21

